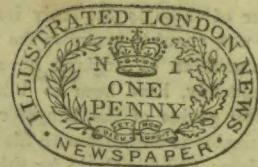


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE WAR.

At the time at which we write there is scarcely a hope that the peace of Europe will be preserved. The speech of Lord Derby at the Lord Mayor's dinner made known the slender thread on which hung the only chance of an amicable settlement between France and Austria. Goaded by France, and stung by Sardinia, the young Emperor of Austria, in a moment of irritation

not unnatural when all the circumstances are fairly considered, has thrown down the gauntlet of battle; and, unless there be more wisdom in Europe than present appearances indicate, accommodation is impossible. If so, the great "war of principles," so often predicted and so long foreseen, will have begun on the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, and all the exasperating questions at issue between Kings and peoples, nations and races, will be raised simultaneously, and decided, with or without

reason, by the unreasonable instrumentality of the sword. Perhaps it is better that it should be so, and that Europe, the whole system of which is wrong, should right itself by the only agency that its Kings and Rulers will consent to recognise—the agency of battle. The great Sovereigns of the Continent are every one of them in arrear with the intelligence of the age. There is not one of the principals in the present unholy quarrel who understands his time, or the duty he owes to it. To retain



SMYTH, sc.



unjust dominion, or to snatch at dominion equally unjust;—one or the other of these is the only impelling motive of the Powers who are now about to convulse the world.

The statesmen of England have been hoodwinked. Some of them, unluckily, have been so blinded by their admiration for the daring genius of the Emperor of the French as to have become unable to associate with his name anything but greatness and goodness, and friendship for this country. Others, almost as blind, have given him credit for a love of peace for its own sake; and never dreamed that he could cherish designs for the subjugation of Europe, or any part of it. But the Emperor has thrown off the mask so completely as not to leave any class or section of our public men the shadow of an excuse for partiality or misconception. He stands revealed to the world as the sole creator of the war; and, in his choice of Russia as his ally offensive and defensive, has made known once and for ever that the reconstruction of the European system, with France and Russia as the dominant Powers, and not any consideration of Italian or any other liberty, is the motive of his actions. Further mistake is impossible. Our diplomacy has been cheated and bamboozled, our statesmen have been made fools of, and the duty of our people and Parliament is to take care that in the progress of the mighty struggle we be not involved; and that, if we be unrighteously attacked, we be in a condition to make the aggressor rue his temerity.

Never did public opinion in these islands pronounce itself more unmistakably in favour of the policy of non-intervention than it has done since the war note was sounded by Napoleon III. on the 1st of January. Here, in our constitutional country, we have no sympathy with any of the belligerents. How can we sympathise with France? France has no more right to meddle with the affairs of Italy than she has to meddle with those of the Isle of Thanet. When France sets herself up before the world as the champion of Italian liberty; when she complains of the misgovernment of the Roman people by the Pope; when the crushing weight with which the huge bulk of Austria lies upon Lombardy and Venice is alleged to affront the conscience and the sense of justice of the French Emperor, we who are removed from the heat of the conflict are bound to ask ourselves whether a desire to be King of Rome, and not a desire for the freedom of the Romans, is not at the bottom of all the zeal which Napoleon III. displays? And we are also bound to ask him in like manner why, if the liberty of the Italians be so dear to him, he does nothing for the liberty of the French? It scarcely needed the avowal of his alliance with Russia to show that his alleged sympathy with Italy was a sham, and that Italy has to expect nothing from his success—if success should unhappily attend him—but a change of tyrants.

Until this decisive movement in the game was made known English opinion and sympathy were divided as to the position of Austria. It was felt that Austria ruled over Lombardy and Venice by right of treaty, and that possession was guaranteed to her by the solemn settlement of 1815. But it was admitted to be equally true that Austria had governed ill; that in doing what she liked with her own she had outraged every principle of humanity; and that her dominion in Italy had become so odious and intolerable to the Italians that it was utterly hopeless to expect tranquillity, prosperity, and good government in the Peninsula as long as she maintained a garrison in any portion of it. But these opinions have been modified by the new turn which events have taken, and Austria, great as her faults and mistakes may have been, stands before the world in a new light. Though a despotic country, Austria is less despotic than France or Russia, and her subjugation by the unholy alliance of those Powers would virtually be the subjugation of all Europe. The Czar takes his revenge for the part played by the Kaiser in the Crimean war; the old desire to obtain Constantinople revives; and France, that refused to fight against Russia after the fall of Sebastopol, when a durable peace might have been conquered if she had been half as much in earnest in the cause as England, will now fight side by side with her old opponent for the subjugation—first, of Austria; and, if that be accomplished, of all Germany. If this last movement succeed, all Europe, England excepted, will be at the mercy of those two. The part played by Sardinia in the tragedy will doubtless prove tragical enough, for her, before the curtain falls. On pretence of a love of liberty she has stupidly and complacently permitted herself to be made a catspaw of by a Potentate who does not care half as much about Sardinia and her liberty as he does for the horse upon which he rides to take the command of his legions.

Great Britain will hold aloof, and perhaps, when the war has widened, and the principal combatants are exhausted, will look about for allies to assist her in the task of reconstructing the fragments of the European system. Many men and things that are now great and mighty will disappear ere that day. Among them will, doubtless, be all the petty Sovereigns of Italy—perhaps the house of Savoy. And greater even than these may perish. The house of Hapsburg itself is not safe; and possibly the house of Bonaparte, that has sprung up like the gourd of Jonah, may disappear as rapidly. And should Great Britain the sole refuge of Liberty in this hemisphere, be rudely pressed into the strife, her allies will be many. She will have them in Prussia and in all Germany. She will have them in Italy, in Hungary, and in Bohemia. She will have them even in France itself. That the result of this great struggle may be the expulsion both of the Austrians and the French from unhappy Italy, and a reconstruction of Europe, with a view to the interest of the peoples, and not of Kings and Emperors, is the prayer of every lover of Peace, of Constitutional Liberty, and of Mankind. By being prepared for all contingencies, and holding aloof until the right moment, Great Britain will be able in due time to play a nobler part than she has ever yet played in the great drama of Civilisation. In previous wars she lent her aid to despotic Sovereigns; in this war her voice and her arm will be raised on behalf of Liberty.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The council have arranged for two conversations during the present session—the first on Saturday, the 7th of May, at the Society's House; the second on Saturday, the 25th of May, at the South Kensington Museum.

## WHAT ITALY IS DOING.

(From our Correspondent.)

AT GENOA.

If diplomacy does not move more briskly than past experience would warrant us to hope or expect, events are almost certain to outrun deliberations. While the great Powers are disputing on the bases of a conference, the passions of the people, taking no heed of forms, and indifferent to red tapery, are very likely to precipitate events beyond the power of recall.

Two thousand volunteers have landed here in the last four days from Leghorn; and let it be borne in mind that volunteering is a very different thing in countries where a military conscription exists from what it is in countries like our own, where enlistment is voluntary. The very fact of a compulsory engagement to serve as a soldier imparts a something of penalty to the military life; and any one who has witnessed the scene at a foreign prefecture, where hundreds of poor country fellows stand awaiting the announcement of the number that either sentences them to serve or sets them at liberty, can well estimate how strong and heartfelt must be the patriotism that has now led them to offer themselves as soldiers.

There is no denying or underrating the fact that Italy is moved to its very centre. In some inscrutable manner—for doubtless it is not to the polemics of M. Cavour, all clever though they be, the effect is ascribable—the heart of the people has been touched, and they are ready to peril all they have for national independence.

If voluntary enlistment be a strong test of popular sympathy for a cause, you may imagine how deep the national sentiment must be that impels young men of station and fortune to offer themselves as common soldiers. Within the last month, from Tuscany alone, above a dozen young men of high families and considerable fortune have come over, and are now serving in the Piedmontese ranks. The Duke de Visconte, the Count Casa-Nova, the two brothers Counts Martigni, and many more were amongst that class who, with ample means and a good social position, have yet felt that the hour is come when their country has higher calls upon them than for lives of personal indulgence and ease. Count Seristori is another of these. He is the son of the distinguished statesman selected by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to administer the Government in his absence, a nobleman of ancient name and large possessions, all now centered in this young man, who may be seen to-day, in his "fatigue-jacket," doing stable duty as a dragon in the Regiment of Novara! These are no small sacrifices! these are no small insignificant signs of the times! least of all are they traits that can minister to that tone of depreciation and insult with which not a few of our countrymen talk of Italy and the Italians.

While I was yet writing these lines the telegram was brought to me which announced that negotiations have failed and war is to begin in three days:—"The Austrian Commander-in-Chief having made to Piedmont a peremptory demand for her immediate disarmament, or that she should relinquish all claim of being represented at the Congress." Such is the brief declaration, and we must accept it as not impossibly the only reason any one will be enabled to give for what promises to be a terrible war.

The French authorities here profess to have intelligence that the French army has marched, and has already crossed the Savoyard frontier, and at any moment may be expected the news that the fleet has sailed with an expedition from Toulon to land either here or at Spezia. In my last letter I suggested that it was by no means improbable Austria would resort to a coup-de-main of this kind rather than await those delays which, while draining and exhausting her resources, only served to complete and mature the preparations of her opponents. There is no doubt the decision was a most momentous one, but so was the situation.

There probably never yet was a great question on the issue of battles in which our sympathies with one side, and our fears of reverses for the other, were so nicely balanced. We wish, and most heartily, for the emancipation of Italy. Whatever can propagate throughout the peninsula the admirable liberties of Piedmont commands all our best hopes; but we must not blind ourselves to the fact that any great injury to Austria—any such wound as would impair her position as a first-rate Power—will inevitably destroy the European balance, and give France that supremacy by which she can dictate to the world. Let our wishes for Italian independence be, then, great as they come to us now, associated with a peril that leaves us little leisure for speculation, and little ground for hope. France firmly established in Italy is mistress of the Mediterranean—and—what then?

## MAY.

"THE merry month of May" has always been the favourite month, the golden season of the year, with poets, artists, and lovers. It is so called after the goddess Maia, a name under which the earth was worshipped at this season of the year—so variegated in aspect, so full of hope and promise. True, this month is more bland, more jocund, in southern climes than in England, where often it is subject to the terrors of cutting east winds; but even in England it is a season for opening glad hearts, and gladdening eyes with fairest buddings and verdure, and making old age itself for a brief season forget the weight of years.

Mr. Harvey, in the clever allegorical design which we this week engrave, has adopted the idea of May as portrayed by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene":—

Then came faire May, the fayrest mayd on ground,  
Deckt all with dainties of her season's pryde,  
And throwing flowres out of her lap around:  
Upon two brethren's shoulders she did ride,  
The twines of Leda, which on either side  
Supported her like to their sovereign queene.  
Lord! how all creatures laugh when her they spide,  
And leapt and daunc'd as they had ravish't bene!  
And Cupid self about her flattered all in greene.

The appropriateness of this description will be at once recognised, as well as the happy manner in which the artist has realised the poet's conception. The astronomical student need hardly be reminded that the sun enters the sign Gemini (Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Leda) on the 21st of May.

**GOING A-MAYING.**—To go a-maying nowadays in real earnest would, perhaps, be about as pleasant a pastime of its kind, all things considered, as to saunter in the height of the may season down the sunny side of Pall-mall, in a slashed doublet, with clocks to one's stockings; or, as it might be to a man of nervous temperament, to don (tassels and all) those wonderful hessians one still occasionally meets in the Strand, like a pair of Warren's blacking advertisements on a walking expedition in search of the cat. Taking heart of grace, however, for a purely imaginary excursion of this kind, one may loiter back for once with profit into the old times, as though of a truth into "fresh fields and pastures new," and go a-maying at least in Dreamland. I care not though the axe has long since been laid to the root of the old maypole sung of by Pope, once standing not a hundred miles off.

Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand,  
I take as my leaping-staff, and older maypole yet, the one of which an older poet still, Dan Chaucer to wit, chants proudly, as of

The great shaft in Cornhill,  
and I am back at a bound in these glad sylvan generations. Have we not, indeed, in one sense, a peculiar right to go a-maying thus in fancy—we whose age, perhaps more signally than all the ages past, has given to May the loveliest of its poetic celebrations? Whose hand more exquisitely than that of our living laureate ever crowned "The Queen of the May" in lyric coronation? Whose voice ever more charmingly apostrophised the glory of the spring-time than that of the veteran songster still happily surviving, still happily caroling to the close,

Oh! thou merry month complete,  
May, thy very name is sweet!

And has not another poet of these times—a true poet of the pencil—depicted as never brush of painter did before the abundant splendours of the may blossom? Answer that, any one who bears in mind the bow of Hawthorn in the great historic picture of Alfred in the Danish Camp, where one could actually smell to them—those delicious blossoms blooming upon the canvas from the magic palette of the Academician. So, by the brush of Daniel Maclise, by the pen of Leigh Hunt, by the lyre of Alfred Tennyson, I claim as of right the privilege of maunding back whenever I list, from the click of the electric needle, and the roar of the steam-engine, and the clatter of the spinning-jenny, into the spring meadows of yore, where the English lads and lasses went a-maying.—*Household Words.*

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### INVASION OF PIEDMONT BY AUSTRIA.

In our town edition last week we stated that Austria had presented to the Piedmontese Government an ultimatum demanding the disarmament of Piedmont, and the disbanding of the volunteers within a period of three days—declaring that the refusal of Piedmont to yield to her demands would be regarded as a *casus belli*. This ultimatum reached Turin on Saturday; on which day the Chambers met in special Session, and invested the King with the power of a Dictator. He will have the assistance of a Council possessing the confidence of the Chambers.

At half-past five on Tuesday evening Count Cavour delivered to Baron Kellersberg the answer of Piedmont to the ultimatum of Austria. Baron Kellersberg took his departure at a quarter past six p.m., accompanied to the frontier by a Sardinian officer.

During Tuesday night the Austrian army, amounting to 120,000 men, under the command in chief of General Gyulai, passed the Ticino in three *corps d'armée*—namely, one corps of 60,000, commanded by General Benedek; a second of 30,000, commanded by General Gyulai in person; and a third of 30,000, under General Zobel. The Bridge of Buffalora has been blown up.

A Royal proclamation by the King of Sardinia to the Army was published on Wednesday at five o'clock p.m. The following is a summary:—The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and the nation, and has, therefore, repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says:—"I will be your captain; I have proved your valour on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya, whom the Emperor has sent to defend and support our just and civilising cause. Forward to victory! Let our banner announce to you that our object, like our war-cry, is 'Independence of Italy!'"

The following nominations have been made in the Sardinian army:—General Commanding in Chief, the King; second in command, General de la Marmora; commander of the division of the Guards of Savoy, General Durando; of the division of Piedmont and Aosta, General Cialdini; of Cuneo, General Cucchiari; of Pignerol and Casale, General Fanti; of Savoy and Aquis, General Castelborgo; of the cavalry, General Sambuy; and of the Engineers, General Menabrea.

### FRANCE.

At one o'clock on Tuesday the Corps Legislatif was assembled to receive a communication announced by Government. Count Walewski read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place. The Count then went on to say:—"The Chambers would observe that if the Emperor makes war it is because he has been forced and constrained so to do by the aggressive conduct of Austria. In the negotiations every possible moderation had been used by France." Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, expressed the hope that war would be limited to Italy. M. Baroche then presented a project of law for a loan of 500 million francs; and for raising the contingent of 1853 to 140,000 men. Both the bills were agreed to.

The *Nord* of Wednesday says:—"On Tuesday there arrived at Paris the official demand for succour addressed to the Emperor of the French by the Sardinian Government, in virtue of a defensive alliance which exists between the two Cabinets. This demand was communicated to the Council of Ministers, who held an extraordinary sitting."

Correspondents mention the continuous departure of troops from Paris for Lyons, amidst the acclamations of the people, who cried "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Italie!" "A bas les Autrichiens!" The men were all in full campaigning order; knapsacks, mess-tins, tents, and poles—in fact, everything requisite for taking the field at once. The Imperial Guard began on Tuesday morning its movement of departure. The Zouaves and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Grenadiers set out on their march at daybreak, and the different battalions which followed one after the other at a certain distance in the course of the morning were all accompanied along the line of the boulevards by excited and sympathising crowds, encouraging the soldiers with their cheering exclamations. A battalion from each of the regiments that have left proceeded to the Tuileries to receive the flag of its regiment.

The *Times* Paris correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—"Troops are moving in large bodies to the south, and the trains to Marseilles and Toulon are full of soldiers. Another detachment of the Imperial Guard left this morning; the Chasseurs of the same corps went to the Tuileries to-day to receive their colours, preparatory to their departure by the Lyons Railway."

By a despatch from Berne, dated Thursday, via Germany, we are informed that the French troops experience difficulties in crossing Mont Cenis, and that 4000 workmen are engaged clearing the pass of immense masses of snow.

Eight frigates are said to have sailed from Toulon on Tuesday morning with troops. Several Sardinian steamers are expected at Toulon to take French troops. There are already three divisions of French troops concentrated at Susa, fifty miles from Turin. There are said to have been 8000 French troops at Genoa on Monday night. It is calculated that there will be 80,000 French troops in Italy by the end of the week.

The Aides-de-Camp who are to leave with the Emperor for the army are General Count de Montebello, General Prince de la Moskowa, General Fleury, Colonel Waubert de Genlis, Colonel Reille, Lieutenant-Colonel Marquis de Toulougeon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lepic. The orderly officers who accompany the Emperor are Colonel Faré, of the Artillery; Major Schmitz, of the Staff; Captain Brady, of the Artillery; Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauragnais; and Prince Joachim Murat, Lieutenant of Cavalry.

The Emperor has partitioned out as follows the different commands of his troops:—

His Excellency Marshal Magnan commands the army of Paris; head-quarters at Paris.

His Excellency Marshal Bledier, Duke of Malakoff, the army of Observation, of which the head-quarters will be at Nancy.

His Excellency Marshal Count de Castellane, the army of Lyons.

His Excellency Marshal Count Baragnay d'Hilliers, the 1st corps of the army of the Alps.

The General of Division Count de MacMahon, the 2nd corps.

His Excellency Marshal Canrobert, the 3rd corps.

The General of Division Niel, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, the 4th corps.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon will have the command of a separate corps.

His Excellency Marshal Randon is named Major-General of the army of the Alps.

"A pretty array of Marshals, Generals, and armies," says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, "with which to close the last day of Lent and open the prospect of the Easter holidays!"

### RUSSIA.

Tuesday evening's edition of the *National Zeitung* states that a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Russia and France, was concluded on Friday se'nnight, according to which Russia is to make her first mobilisation of four *corps d'armée*, two of which are to be advanced towards the Austrian and two towards the Prussian frontier.

We believe, says the *Times*, we are correct in stating that there are two secret treaties now existing between France and Russia.



By the first Russia binds herself, in the event of France entering upon a war with Austria, to assist her by the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and besides to place an army of observation of not less than 50,000 men upon the Austrian frontier. By the second treaty Russia is bound to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after she enters Piedmont. It will be exceedingly interesting to know the dates at which these treaties were concluded. Perhaps it may be found that the first has been in existence for some time, and that the second, which is only supplementary, is that which it is asserted was concluded on Friday last.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"The news of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between France and Russia is without foundation."

A correspondent corroborates the statement that no special treaty between France and Russia is in existence, though there is an "understanding."

The Russian Government has definitively approved of a project for establishing a telegraphic line from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor.

## DENMARK.

The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (*Kreuz Zeitung*) states that Denmark has concluded during the last few days a treaty, offensive and defensive, with France.

## GERMANY.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt on Saturday last the proposal of Prussia was agreed to to keep the principal contingents in readiness to march, and also to take all necessary measures for arming the Federal fortresses. The Federal Military Committee has been ordered to place itself in communication with the different military commissions appointed to execute the resolutions of the Diet. A corps d'armée of 12,000 men will shortly be posted in and around Frankfurt for the protection of the Diet. In case of war a considerable corps of observation, composed of troops of the Germanic Confederation, was to be sent to the Rhine, to which Austria on her part would furnish a contingent of 250,000 men, under the command of the Emperor in person.

The preparations for war are carried on with great energy in all parts of Germany; and Bavaria has already between 70,000 and 80,000 men in a state of complete preparation. On the 22nd inst. the managers of the Frankfurt railroads received telegraphic notice that sixteen special trains, full of troops, were about to pass through. Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Oldenburg are about to make the 10th corps d'armée mobile.

## PRUSSIA.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, on Thursday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a statement on the subject of the present political crisis. The following is a summary:—"Recent occurrences are very threatening. The differences between Austria on the one side, and Sardinia and France on the other, have reached a point at which the outbreak of war may be momentarily expected. England has made the last endeavour at mediation, but the hope of her success is extremely small. In this position of uncertainty no communication of any intermediate measures which either of the opposing parties may have taken has come to the knowledge of Government. The placing of three corps d'armée of the Prussian army on a war footing and in readiness for war has also been resolved upon by the Federal Diet. Besides our own safety, we must keep in view the safety of Germany, the more so because another great German Power is on the brink of war. But the present condition of warlike preparation which the Federal Diet has instituted is purely of the same nature as the Confederation itself—that is to say, essentially defensive; and with this object Prussia, in concert with her German federal associates, is armed on all sides. Above all things, she adheres to the principle that the interest of Germany is also the interest of Prussia."

The following note from the *Gazette Prussienne* explanatory of their recent war defensive measures is interesting, as showing the tone of the Prussian Government after it had heard of the Austrian summons to Sardinia. The allusion to German Princes and to "pretended arrangements" is evidently a disavowal of the report of an alliance between Prussia and Austria, effected, it was said, by the Archduke Albrecht:—

In consideration of the remarks which have been publicly made, and which are founded upon very uncertain bases, it is necessary to say that the resolutions of the Royal Government have been taken without any reference to the events of the last few days. Neither the presence at Berlin of the august German Princes, nor the pretended arrangements which may have been made during this time, are connected with them in any way.

With regard to the last step which Austria has taken in relation to Sardinia, the news has been additionally surprising to the Government from the fact that they had neglected no means for making Austria understand how invaluable would be the results from, and what grave responsibility would attach to, the adoption by her of an isolated line of policy.

A letter from Berlin states that the committee of the Upper Chamber charged to examine the Marriage Bill, voted by the Deputies, has unanimously declared against the principle of optional civil marriage; and, by a large majority, against civil marriage authorised under certain circumstances. There is, therefore, no reason to hope that the bill will be adopted by the Upper Chamber.

## BAVARIA.

The new Bavarian Ministry is at length constituted. Baron de Lohrenk is President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Neumayer, hitherto Resident Minister at Stuttgart, Interior; General de Liel, War; and Baron de Mulzel, Justice.

## PARMA.

The Duchess Regent of Parma intends to maintain strict neutrality, and to resist all Austrian or Piedmontese occupation of the duchy.

## UNITED STATES.

Lord Lyons, the new Minister to the United States, reached Washington on the 8th inst., and was presented to the Secretary of War by Lord Napier. On the 12th his Lordship had an interview with the President. Lord Napier was to leave for England in the *Curaçoa*.

The Personal Liberty Bill had passed in the New York Assembly. It provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and gives the right of trial by jury, with twenty additional challenges, to alleged slaves; subjects any person depriving another of liberty contrary to this law to a fine of 5000 dols., and imprisonment from five to twenty years; and makes colour no disqualification for citizenship.

The *New York Herald* announces the peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Paraguay; and it appears from the details that this speedy and satisfactory adjustment has in a measure been accomplished through the friendly offices of President Urquiza, Chief of the Argentine Confederation.

Advices from Utah to the 9th of March had reached New York, from which it is evident that the citizens of that territory conclude that it is about time to knock again at the door of Congress and apply for admission into the Union as a sovereign State. From private sources we learn that the Mormons are satisfied that sending the army and new federal officers to their territory, though at first it promised a collision, is turning to their advantage in a political point of view. Many of the charges against them have, in the course of investigation, been refuted, and consequently the prejudice of the Gentiles in the States is somewhat diminished. Before the next Session of Congress we may expect to hear news of considerable importance from Utah. Every mail brings confirmation of a good understanding between the military and civil chiefs in the territory on Mormon matters. It is stated, however, that Brigham Young is unpopular with the Mormons, and that he has agents in the northern provinces of Mexico, and also in Central America, prospecting for a location to which he and his partisans may remove, and set up an independent hierarchy.

A new Orleans despatch, under date April the 7th, says:—"The Levee press fire yesterday was in the poorest part of the city. The houses were small, and the loss amounts to but 850,000 dollars. At noon on the 8th inst. Hale's warehouse, half a square in extent on Fulton-street, with a large number of bales of bagging, gunnies, rope,

and western produce, with eight partially-occupied stores adjoining, were destroyed by fire. The loss is about 200,000 dollars."

A disgraceful scene has occurred in the Legislative Assembly of New York. A member named Rutherford had applied such terms as "thieving dogs" to his colleagues. He was given into custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Forty-eight guano islands in the Pacific Ocean and elsewhere have become the property of citizens of the United States, and have been recognised by the Government as pertaining to its territories, under the Act of Congress approved August 18, 1856. Most of these islands have excellent harbours, and the quantity and accessibility of guano on many of them is placed beyond doubt.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the steamship *Calcutta* we have files of Cape papers to the 16th ult. Governor Sir George Grey was at Cape Town. The second Parliament was appointed to assemble on the 16th of March, when the members were to be sworn; but the joint Houses would not meet for the purpose of receiving his Excellency's message until the following day. This arrangement is probably for the purpose of enabling the House of Assembly to deliberate at leisure on the choice of its Speaker. Many of the Kaffirs who through want took service in the colony have proved very troublesome, and in some cases dangerous. On the 12th of February Mr. Blake, farmer, of Camdeboo, was threatened by his servant, who made a rush at him with a dangerous weapon. Mr. Blake was compelled in self-defence to shoot the Kaffir dead. Agriculture was progressing satisfactorily at Wittenberg. Smallpox had not disappeared entirely from Port Elizabeth: on the 8th of March thirteen cases were under treatment in the public hospital.

## INDIA.

The following despatch has been received from R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, dated Calcutta, March 22:—

OUDE.—Since the date of my last message the rebels under the Begum and Ram Singh have recrossed the River Gunduck, and have marched westward through the Nepal Terai. On the 16th of March about two hundred rebels, supposed to be an advanced party, entered the Toolseepore territory. The main body, with the chiefs, were said to be at Bootwul, about twenty-five miles east of the Toolseepore boundary. They are believed to number about 5000, including women and children. Brigadier Kelly was to have been at Lotun, thirty-six miles from Bootwul, on the 18th inst. The province of Oude continues tranquil; the disarming of the country and the demolition of the forts progress satisfactorily.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—Information has been received from Chundeyree that the Rao Sahib, with 2000 cavalry, arrived in the Chundeyree district on the 13th inst. Arrangements had been made for pursuing him. Overtures of surrender had been received both from the Rao and Feroze Shah, who are both said to be anxious to come in. Tania Topee, when last heard of, was threading the jungles on the Chumbul, under the assumed name of Rao Singh.

REWAR AND BUNDLEKUND.—On the 4th of March Brigadier Fordyce (?) attacked the rebels under Ferozund Allee and Runmst Singh: 102 of them were killed, and the regimental colours of the 30th Native Infantry, with 70 muskets and rifles, besides numerous matchlocks and swords, were taken. On our side three Sikhs were killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. After this defeat Runmst Singh, with the remainder of his party, crossed the Kijnoor range, and on the 19th of March was thirty miles west of Singrowlee, in the Mirzapore district.

## CHINA.

Letters from Hong-Kong, dated March 15, give us the following intelligence:—

Political news is of a more peaceful character. The *Pekin Gazette* of the 31st of January contains an Imperial edict repudiating the despatch which was intercepted at Sheksing, and proclaiming, in somewhat unusual and significant terms, the determination of the Emperor to keep faith with foreigners, and to observe in its full integrity the Treaty of Tien-Tsin. The edict is very unlike former proclamations from the same source, and even goes so far as to enunciate the possibility of the British and French retaining temporary possession of Canton, without endangering peaceable relations.

Lord Elgin left on the 1st instant for Canton, where on the following day he met a body of merchants, with reference to the sites proposed for the new foreign settlement. Lord Elgin expects to meet Mr. Bruce at Singapore, after which he goes on to Bombay in her Majesty's steamer *Furious*, and thence to England.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour intends leaving on the 19th instant for Singapore, in H.M.S. *Calcutta*, which goes home via the Cape of Good Hope, while his Excellency proceeds by the overland route. The departure of Admiral Seymour is the subject of general regret.

The gun-boat expedition returned to Canton on the 3rd inst., after a successful journey of 195 miles up the western branch of the Pearl River, as far as the large town of Wee-chan, in the province of Kwangsi. No opposition was offered by the Chinese, but, on the contrary, great politeness was shown in some instances. The river is described as easily navigable, and flowing through a fertile country; but the devastations of the rebels have almost annihilated the native trade. Bands of these banditti appear to be infesting various parts of Southern China. Amoy was threatened a short time ago, and they are now committing depredations in the country around Swatow.

JAPAN.—A new Siogoon, or temporal Emperor, has lately been crowned at Japan, in place of that Emperor whose suicide followed the conclusion of Lord Elgin's treaty. The new Emperor is only fifteen years old.

MEXICO.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst. state that that city had been successfully attacked by Degollado on the 2nd, and that several hundred men had been killed on both sides. Mr. McLane, the new American Minister, had recognised the Juarez or Liberal Government. At the latest accounts from Vera Cruz, Miramon, the leader of the Church party, was at Orizaba. The Juarez forces were in pursuit of him. The number of Liberal forces surrounding the city of Mexico was 13,000, and they had cut off the supplies of water and provisions from the capital. The city was garrisoned by 6000 men.

COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from Auckland, New Zealand, confirm the statements of the discovery of good coal in that province. The *Norara*, with the Austrian Scientific Expedition, having touched at the islands, the Government requested Dr. Hochstetter, the geologist of the expedition, to make a formal survey of the field. His report was published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and leads to the conclusion that "there exists no doubt that the province of Auckland is rich in the possession of abundance of good workable coal, which will prove of the greatest importance both for steam navigation and manufacturing purposes."

WAR BETWEEN DENMARK AND DOMINICA!—The *New York Herald* says:—"War exists between Denmark and Dominica. Our correspondent at San Domingo states that a Danish war-steamship had arrived at that port, having on board a diplomatic agent from the King of Denmark, who peremptorily demanded indemnity in the sum of 150,000 dols. for the seizure of two Danish vessels by President Baez during the last revolution in the Dominican Republic. President Santana offered to refer the matter to arbitrators, but the Danish functionary declined the proposition; and gave the Dominican authorities twenty-four hours to comply with his demands, or submit to the blockade of their ports. The Dominicans met the emergency by deciding in favour of war, and forthwith commenced manning their batteries to repel the enemy. It is hinted that the Dominicans may issue commissions to privateers."

It is reported that the Channel Fleet have put to sea under sealed orders—it is said for the Adriatic.

The whole militia of the United Kingdom, according to a statement in the *Morning Post*, is to be embodied forthwith.

Mr. John Graves, for nearly forty years the chief crier in the long room of the Southampton Customs, has been superannuated.

Upwards of 40,000 persons visited on Sunday last the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists at Paris.

The 2nd battalion of the 4th Regiment, the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment, and the 100th Regiment will proceed immediately to reinforce the Mediterranean garrisons.

The council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts have announced weekly reunions of the members, to take place on Saturday evenings during the months of May, June, and July at their rooms, 58, Pall-mall.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

PARIS, Thursday, April 28.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes the following short article:—"We learn a fact of great importance. If the Austrian army has not continued the offensive movement which it had begun it is because the Austrian Cabinet has accepted the mediation proposed by England. At the same time we are assured that the French Government has taken the offer of England into consideration. If this last news be correct, France may be convinced that this fresh evidence of moderation will not be given unless all guarantees be reserved which the present state of affairs demands."

Rentes were done this evening at 64, and are in demand; Austrian Railway Shares, 440.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

AT ECCLES, on Friday week, the corner-stone of a new Congregational church, which is in course of erection near the railway station, was laid by Mr. George Wood, of the Grange.

ROYAL ARTILLERY SCHOOLS, WOOLWICH.—Large additions to these schools are in course of erection, and the schools, already the largest in her Majesty's service, will soon be capable of accommodating nearly 1000 pupils at one time. The average daily attendance is about 1200, and the total strength of all classes is now 2200.

CELEBRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.—The thirty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal Shakespearian Club, in commemoration of the birthday of the Bard of Avon (on the 23rd inst.), was held on Monday, at Shakespear's Hall, Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. W. H. Tilbury, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, presided on the occasion; and selections from the plays of Shakespear were delivered at the Royal Shakespearian Rooms by Mr. Walter Montgomery.

THE WORKS AT PORTLAND.—General Sir John Burgoyne and Sir Joshua Jebb have inspected the extensive fortifications and other works at Portland. It is said that the number of workmen and convicts will be materially increased, and that the new fortress and batteries will soon assume a formidable appearance. The main portion of the breakwater is fast approaching its completion, and affords secure and most welcome anchorage to the mercantile marine during the prevalence of contrary winds, and is frequently the resort of men-of-war.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.—The opening of the nave of this cathedral for the purpose of Divine worship on Sunday afternoons is postponed until the 15th of May. It is arranged that the sermon on the occasion of the opening shall be preached by the Lord Bishop of the diocese; and the *Exeter Gazette* announces that, with a view to the accommodation of worshippers and the removal of all excuse for indolence and irreverence, one thousand hassocks have been provided at the expense of the Rev. Chancellor Harington, so that rich and poor alike may have the privilege of kneeling.

A LADY KILLED BY A STAG.—At Ross, Herefordshire, a few days since, as Mrs. Collins (descendant of John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," from whom she inherited estates in that neighbourhood) was endeavouring to entice a stag which had escaped from its domain to return to the paddock, the animal furiously rushed upon her and struck her to the ground. After some time the unfortunate lady attempted to return to the house, when the animal renewed the attack, and so serious were the injuries inflicted upon her person that she ultimately sunk and died. The stag was slaughtered shortly after the accident.

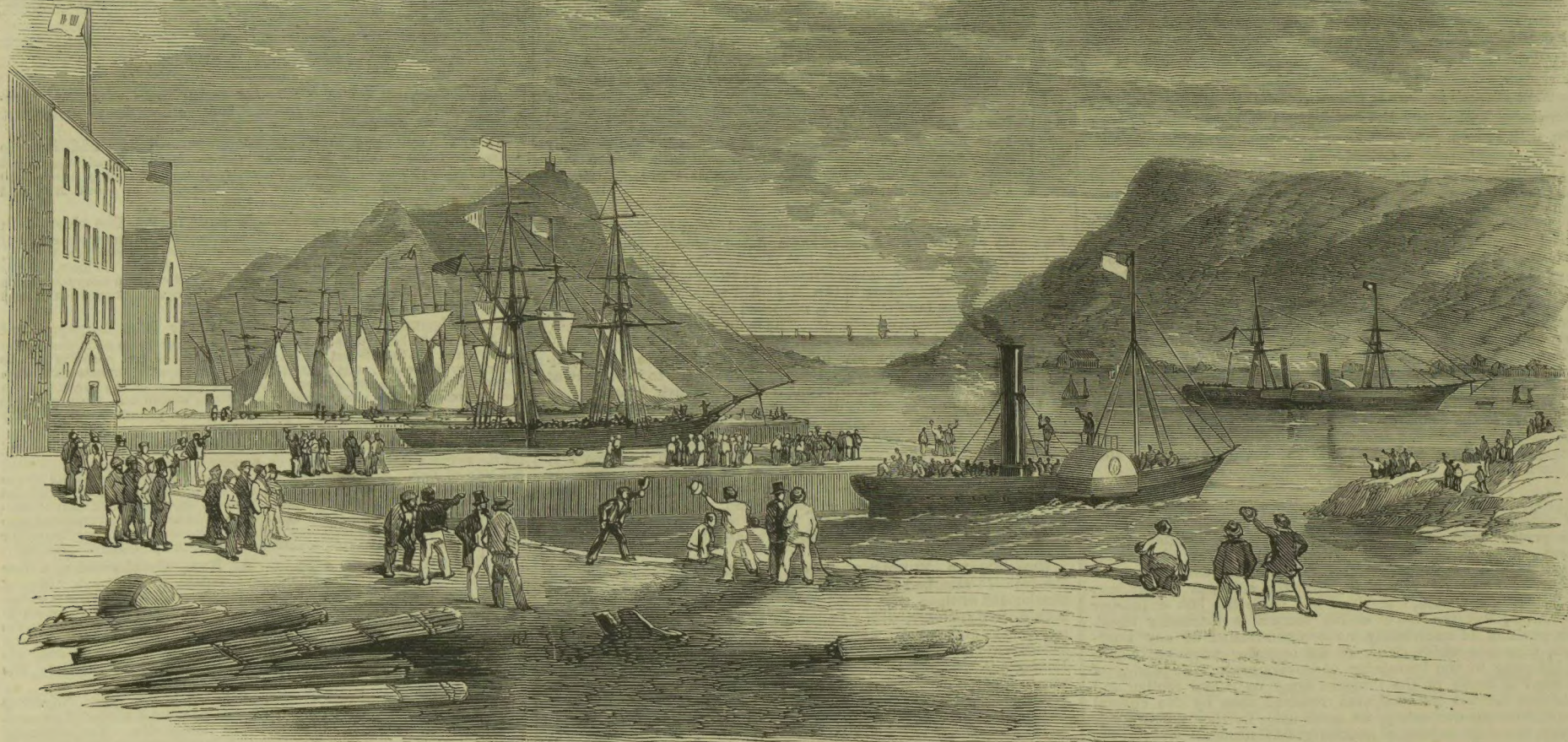
DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.—The *Stamford Mercury* records the discovery in Atherstone Park, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland in Northamptonshire, of the site of a Roman villa. The accidental finding of some Roman mortar, which had been thrown on the surface soil by a workman employed in digging, caused examination, and the tessellated pavement of an apartment—the extent of which is said probably to exceed every other found in this country in modern times—was laid bare. Further excavations have brought to light a hypocaust (an arched chamber, in which fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it), its fireplace, and some very beautiful tesserae. In the hypocaust, uniform and regularly-disposed pillars of flat tiles and mortar have been found to support a floor of plaster or cement, and upon this was the tessellated pavement in the cement, between one and two feet underground. The pavement probably consists of various sections. One of the portions bared shows part of a circle set in a square. The tesserae of which it is composed are various in their size, and the prevailing colours, which are bright, are red, blue, and white. The plain tesserae are believed to be composed of material found in the locality. Near the furnace a quantity of burnt ashes have been found. A portion of a wall showing "herring-bone" work has been also bared. Fragments of pottery of the period have been picked up. This is the first discovery of Roman remains at Atherstone, which is between five and six miles distant from the Durobrive of the Emperor Antoninus, between which and Atherstone runs the Forty-foot or Ermine street. In the vicinity are two watercourses—the Nene and the Carr Dyke.

A HORRIBLE PROSPECT OF DEATH.—The *Droit* has the following story:—"At Trassanel, near Carcassonne (Aude), is, in the midst of the mountains, a grotto of great beauty, and near it are several openings in the ground of great depth. A few days ago a shepherd-boy, in passing one of them, threw in a stone, and to his astonishment the fall of it was followed by a long moan. At first he was greatly frightened, popular superstition representing the place to be haunted, but, summoning up his courage, he threw in another stone, which was also followed by a moan from below; then placing himself flat on the ground he extended his head over the opening, and, having cried out to the person below, heard inarticulate cries responding. Convinced that some one was below, he summoned a number of the villagers, and they, placing a long beam across the orifice, let down a rope. When the rope had descended about sixty metres they perceived that it was seized. They called to the person below, but could not understand his answers; and, finding that something had been attached to the rope, they proceeded to draw it up slowly. They found suspended to it a young man, named Vergues, belonging to the village. He was in such a pitiable state that he could scarcely reply to the questions put to him, and was conveyed home. The next morning he had recovered sufficiently to state that two days before, as he was going from Trassanel to Carcass, he suddenly received two blows on the head, which stunned him. What then took place he could not say, but when he recovered a certain degree of consciousness he found himself in darkness, and sore in every limb. Looking up, he perceived daylight at a great height from him, and perceived that he was in some kind of pit. He was afraid to move, and felt convinced that it was useless to call for help. He, however, remained in that situation until rescued in the manner described above. The magistrates of the district immediately commenced an investigation into this extraordinary affair, and they have caused two brothers, named Griffe, to be arrested."

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" STEAMER.—The loss of another iron screw-steamer, *Empress of India*, entirely a new vessel, and on her maiden voyage, was made known on Tuesday. She is entered in Lloyd's register of shipping as having been built at Newcastle this year, under special survey, with four water-tight compartments, and is described as 600 tons measurement, with engines of 100-horse power. On the 26th of February last she left Peterhead for Greenland on a whaling expedition, her crew mustering eighty-five hands, and Captain Martin acting as master. Her voyage as far as Lerwick, Shetland, was favourable, but two days after leaving Lerwick, on the 12th of March, the vessel being under close-reefed topsails, a heavy sea struck her forward, carrying away bowsprit, bulwarks, and sweeping the decks. All hands were immediately called to clear the wreck, which took upwards of three hours, and in the meanwhile the bowsprit was dashing alongside, and striking the ship, and must have stove her forward, but which was not discovered till the morning of the 18th. The weather slightly moderating enabled the crew to pump out, by about six o'clock, the water she had made, and the course of the vessel was kept northward, as there appeared at the time nothing serious. On the morning of the 19th the chief officer found an increase in the leak, which gained rapidly on the pumps, notwithstanding they were kept constantly going. Three hours afterwards three of the compartments amidship were discovered full of water, and that the crews' bedclothes were washed out of the beds, the water being so high as to reach the decks. The ship was put about, and steered to the southward, in order to procure assistance from some of the whaling-ships. At half-past three p.m. saw two vessels, and made them out to be the *Norahale*, belonging to Dundee, and the *Ranger*, of Tonsberg. In the meantime all the pumps had been kept hard at work, and the boats were got out in case of emergency. It became evident, however, that the ship could not be saved, and at midnight she was abandoned, the crew saving themselves by the boats, and getting on board the vessels above named. Within a very short time afterwards the steamer went down. The steamer was insured at Lloyd's for £18,000.

FALLING LEAVES.—Alas! alas! we poor mortals are often little better than wood ashes, there is small sign of the sap, and the leafy freshness, and the bursting buds that were once there; but, wherever we see wood ashes, we know that all that early fulness of life must have been. I, at least, hardly ever look at a bent old man, or a wizened old woman, but I see also, with my mind's eye, that Past of which they are the shrunken remnant, and the unfinished romance of rosy cheek and bright eyes sometimes of feeble interest and significance, compared with that drama of hope and love which has long ago reached its catastrophe, and left the poor soul, like a dim and dusty stage, with all its sweet garden scenes and fair perspectives overturned and thrust out of sight.—George Eliot.

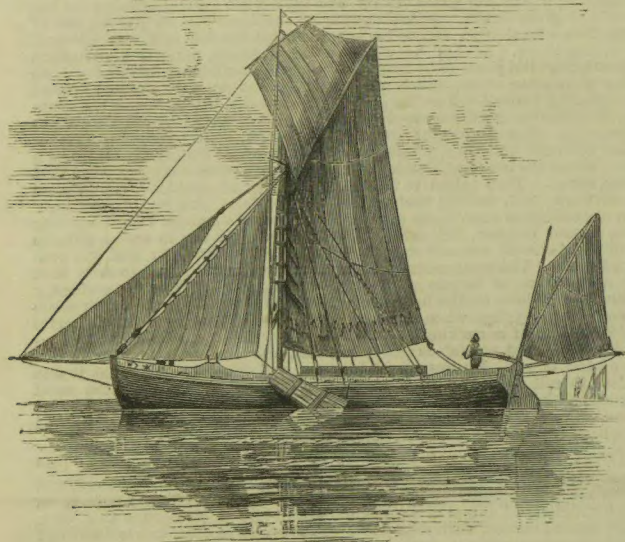




EMBARKATION AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, OF THE HON. JOHN KENT, ONE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY COMMISSIONERS.

## CLIPPER SAILING-BARGE "THAMES."

MR. W. H. COX, of Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, the Corporation bargebuilder, has recently completed for the service of the Dockyard at Woolwich a clipper sailing-barge for the conveyance of heavy stores, machinery, shot, &c. Although there is not much room for the exhibition of naval architecture in a sailing-barge, still, in the one in question, Mr. Cox has embodied speed, capabilities of carriage, and a light draught of water. The *Thames* is constructed of oak, and is iron tied and kneed. She is stem-headed, and is sixty-seven feet long, six feet deep, seventeen feet wide, measures eighty tons, and draws when loaded but five feet. The after-cabin is fitted up in a very neat style, with bird's-eye maple and mahogany.



THE CLIPPER SAILING-BARGE "THAMES," BUILT FOR WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

She is spritsail-rigged, and carries a jib, foresail, mizen, top and square sails, and is altogether as finished a specimen of barge architecture as ever was built in the river she is named after.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES COMMISSION.

EMBARKATION OF THE HON. J. KENT AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. THERE have been from time to time serious disputes between France and England respecting the right of fishing off the Newfoundland coasts. Our fellow-countrymen in that colony believe that the French are dipping too largely into their waters; whereas the French declare that they are not left in the enjoyment of the rights secured to them by treaty. One of the chief points at issue between the two countries consists in the claim of the French to certain local rights which they invest with an exclusive character. In order to terminate, if possible, this long-pending controversy, a commission consisting of two French and two British representatives is to investigate the question this summer by researches and inquiries on the spot; and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory and conclusive solution of the question will be the result. One of the British commissioners, the Hon. John Kent, has arrived in London, and had on Thursday week an interview with the Earl of Malmesbury.

We engrave from a Sketch, obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. E. Delaney, the incident of the embarkation at St. John's, Newfoundland, of the Hon. Commissioner. The steamer lying in the middle of the harbour is the *Pacific*, of the Galway line, and the tug-boat *Blue Jacket* is just leaving the wharf.

We extract from one of the local papers, the *Courier*, the following particulars of the embarkation:—"On Monday evening, March 21, at six o'clock, the hour appointed for the embarkation of the Hon.

John Kent, the Colonial Fishery Commissioner, on board the Galway steamer *Pacific* for New York, en route for London, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly met at the residence of the hon. gentleman, and accompanied him thence, in procession, to the wharf of Messrs. Harvey, Fox, and Co., the agents of the Galway line of steamers. There a large concourse of the private friends of Mr. Kent had been awaiting his arrival to wish him farewell; and the steam-boat *Blue Jacket* was in attendance, by direction of Walter Grieve, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, in compliment to the Commissioner, to convey him and his friends on board the *Pacific*, lying in the stream. The Hon. the Commissioner and the party accompanying him had soon embarked, and as they moved from the wharf the cheers of the people on shore evinced their anxiety in the mission just being undertaken, as well as their confidence in the hon. gentleman, their chosen Commissioner, with whom they had been so familiarly acquainted as their representative in the Assembly for upwards of twenty-five years, and of whose integrity and ability they felt assured."

## THE GAOUR.

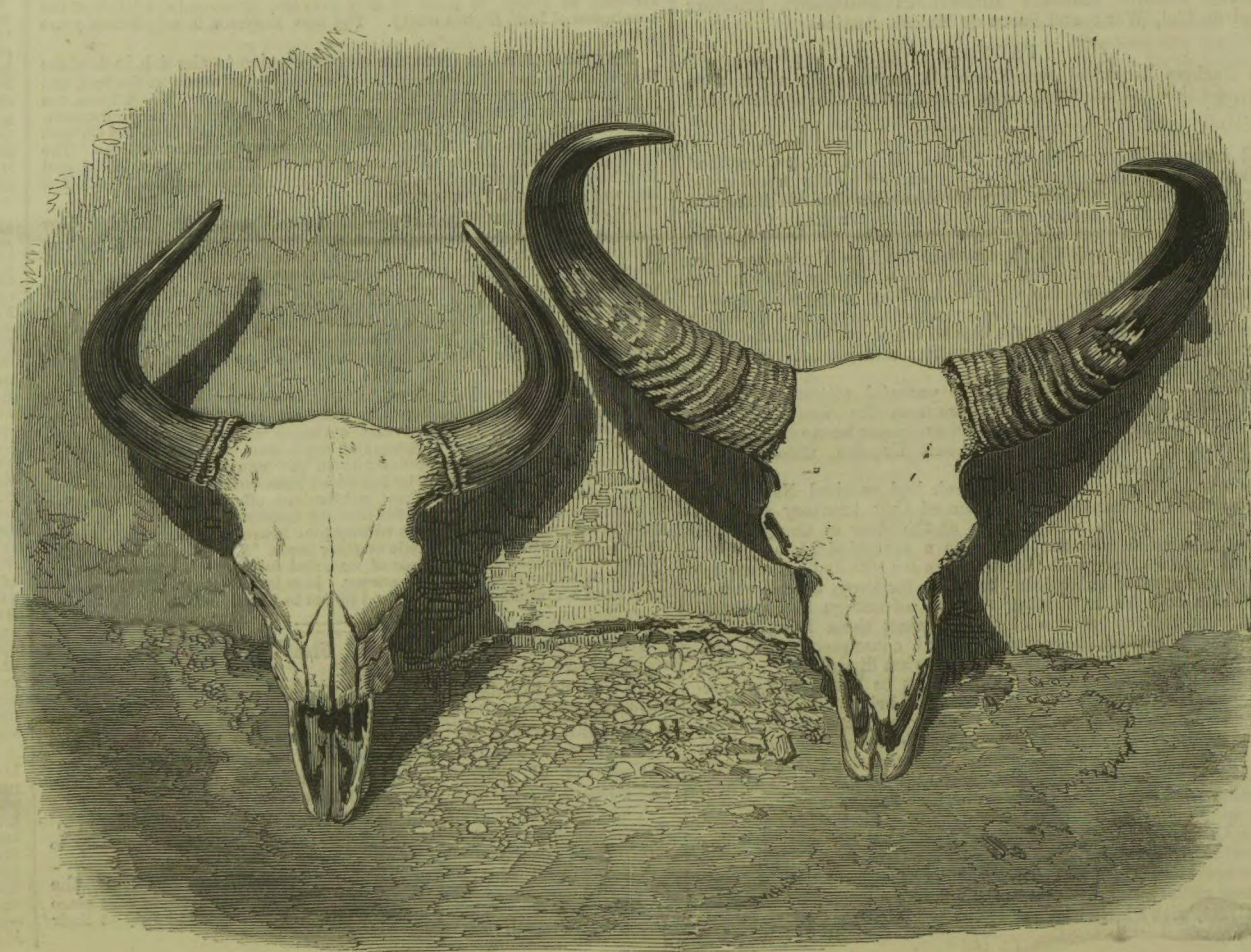
A CORRESPONDENT in Calcutta has favoured us with the accompanying Portrait of a healthy yearling bull-calf of the Gaour, or so-called Bison of sportsmen in our East Indian territories—the *Bos gauras* of Hamilton Smith, or *Bibos cavifrons* of Hodgson. The fine little fellow figured was taken, together with a Malayan tapir, from Singapore to Calcutta, and there shipped on board

the *Nile* for the purpose of being conveyed to England, but notwithstanding the great care taken of him he died on the passage.

From an interesting account of the gaour—far too long, however, for our columns—forwarded with the photographs, we extract the following particulars:—

This most gigantic of existing bovine animals frequents all the extensive forest tracts from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and is still more abundant in the countries lying eastward of the Bay of Bengal, as Indo-China and throughout the Malayan peninsula. The gaour is one of three existing species of a group of taurine cattle (as distinguished from the bisontine and bubaline groups) which, so far as we know, are peculiar to the upland forests of tropical and juxta-tropical Asia. The gaour is the king of the whole tribe, the largest bulls standing 19 to 20½ hands high at the summit of the elevated spinal ridge, with a huge, ponderous body, and long limbs.

The gaour is a very slow grower, and the changes he undergoes, especially in the shape of the skull, in advancing to maturity, are most extraordinary. In youth the head is fine and remarkably deer-like, the forehead by no means broad, and the orbits are set well backward. In an old bull gaour the face is squarish in front, and the bony orbits of the skull project considerably, and have advanced remarkably forward in consequence of the great expansion of the frontal bones, which have a high upturned arched ridge, or transverse crest, between the horns, occasioning the broad forehead to appear concave, and the high frontal ridge rises abruptly from the neck behind. The horns are massive, but not over large, bearing a due proportion to the



HEADS OF ADULT MALE AND FEMALE GAOUR.



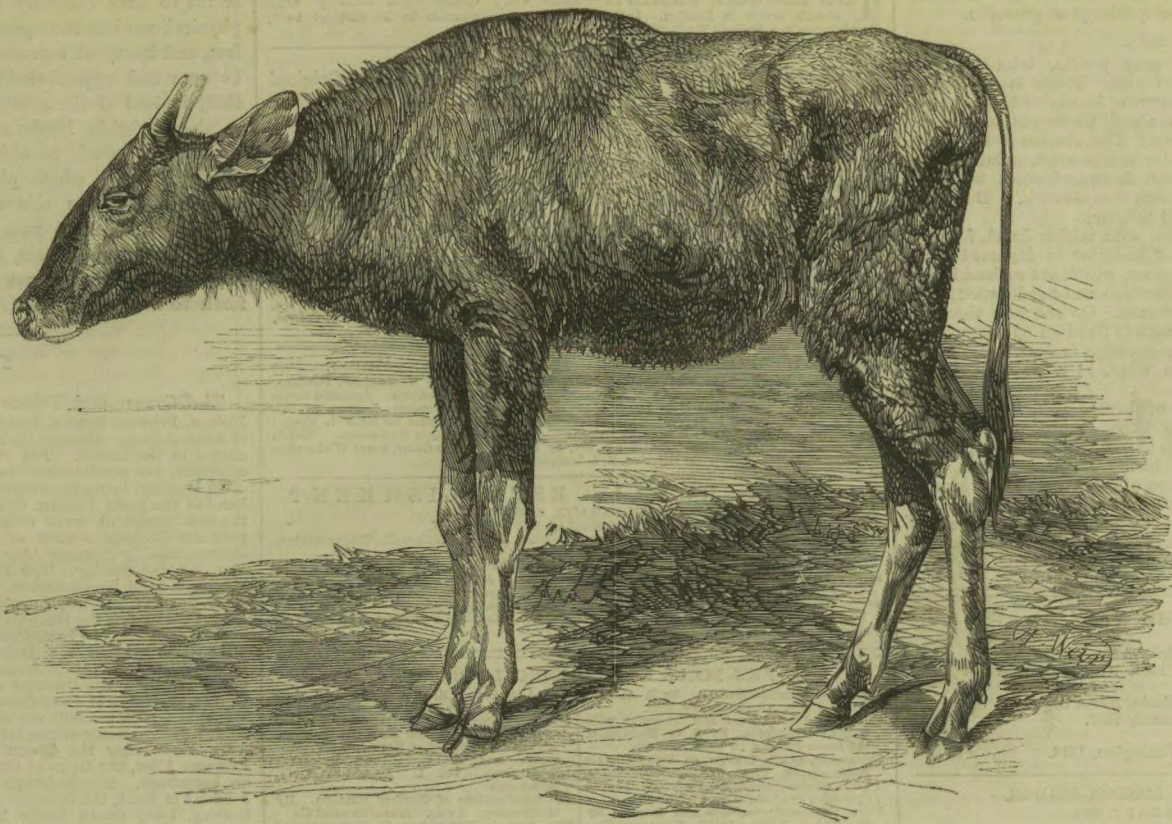
enormous bulk of the animal. They pass outward and somewhat backward, following the curve of the frontal crest, and finally turn round to point inward towards each other; being much flattened, and of a pale glaucous-greenish hue, till they make the turn, their tips being rounder and of a black colour. For the basal half, or nearly so, they exhibit a series of bold transverse *ruga*, probably indicating the years of growth. The fine specimen of a skull which we engrave, with the horns attached, but minus the lower jaw, weighs exactly thirty pounds. The horns are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet round the outer curvature,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference at base, 6 inches in horizontal diameter towards the base, 3 feet where widest apart, measuring from the outside, and the tips  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot apart. By the structure at the base it can be seen that they are not quite fully grown. The skull is extraordinarily massive. Its length from the frontal ridge to the tips of the nasal bones is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the intermaxillaries reaching three inches further; the breadth of the orbits apart, posteriorly, where broadest (measured by callipers) being  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The cow has a finer head, with the same peculiarities, less developed; the horns are smaller and more slender, with the tips inclining backwards.

But the most remarkable feature of the *bos gauras* (which is much less strongly marked in the calf) consists in its high spinal ridge, which has evidently procured for it the appellation *bison* among our Indian sportsmen, though it is a smooth-coated beast. As a general rule with our countrymen, it may be remarked parenthetically, that wherever there exists a bovine animal additional to the domestic ox it is sure to be known, says our correspondent, as the buffalo, and if a third it is the bison. In South Africa the Cape buffalo is rightly so termed; but in America a bison is misnamed a buffalo; and in England the domestic humped cattle of Africa and Southern Asia are known as buffalo cattle to graziers and others, and are exhibited as such at the agricultural shows. Thus, too, we hear of "buffalo's hump," though no true buffalo happens to have a hump.

Mr. Hodgson gives the following account of the habits of the gaour in the Nepalese forests:—"This animal never quits the deepest recesses of the forest, avoiding equally the proximate marshy region on one side, and the hills on the other. It is gregarious, going in herds of from ten to thirty; the females much preponderating over the males in the herds, though even in a small herd there are usually two or three grown males, whose conjoint office it is to guide and guard the party. During the heat of the day the herd reposes in the deepest covers, coming forth at noon and eventide to feed in the small and open pastures interspersed throughout the forest. Here the animals spread, of necessity, in order to feed; but, in moving to and fro from their pastures, they advance in single file along the narrow beats made by themselves, by elephants, samburs, and other large tenants of that solitary and seemingly impenetrable wilderness."

#### FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The genial rays of spring sunshine have called forth a variety of elegant novelties. Outdoor dress, whether for the promenade or the carriage, begins to assume the hues which Nature loves to wear at the present season. Accordingly the most fashionable colours are



THE GAOUR CALF.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

the various shades of green and lilac, mauve and violet. Among the most favourite materials for outdoor costume may be mentioned taffety moiré, figured with small sprigs or spots. Striped silks are also much in favour; but this year Fashion decrees that the stripes shall run longitudinally and not horizontally.

An outdoor dress made in Paris for a lady of high fashion is composed of taffety moiré, shaded in two tints of green. The skirt has a tablier front, ornamented with rosettes, formed of black lace and ruched ribbon. The sleeves are slashed, and the openings filled up with puffs of green velvet, edged with black lace. The bonnet made to accompany this dress is of white crape, having on one side a splendid iris in shaded tints of mauve. The mantle, of black silk, is trimmed with ruches of black lace and green ribbon admirably combined together.

Another outdoor dress, also made in Paris, and by the same hands, is of royal blue silk. At the lower edge of the skirt there is a broad ruche of the same silk, and at intervals other ruches graduated in width ascend to the height of the knees. Over this skirt is a tunic open in front and rounded at the corners. It is also edged with a ruche. The corsage is ornamented only with buttons of passementerie. The sleeves are wide, and edged with three rows of ruching. The under-sleeves have two frills of lace tastefully intermingled with bows of black velvet and blue ribbon. The mantelet, of black moiré antique, has two deep flounces of lace, and is ornamented with rich jet trimming. This elegant toilette is completed by a bonnet of white crape covered with bouilloné of white spotted tulle. On one side there is a small feather; and on the other a spray of blue flowers, forming part of the under trimming, is brought over the edge and fastened on the outside of the bonnet.

A splendid dinner dress has just been made of silk of a peculiarly rich and beautiful description. It has a white ground, figured with stars of dark blue velvet. The skirt has a demi-train. The sleeves have one puff at the upper part, slashed with blue velvet; and

below the puff there is a loose, open sleeve, with broad revers of blue velvet. The trimming of this dress simply consists of a row of blue velvet ornaments in the form of stars, and extending from the lower edge of the skirt to the top of the corsage. Each of these ornaments is encircled by a border of black Chantilly lace.

A few of the most admired ball dresses prepared for the present season may be here described.

One just made is of blue tulle, light as vapour. The skirt, which is entirely bouilloné and soufflée, is bordered by three broad rows of bouilloné, separated by rouleaux of blue satin and rows of blande. Over this diaphanous jupe there is a tunic of blue tulle, edged with blonde. Six barbes of rich blonde descend over the tunic. Three are fastened at the lower ends by bouquets of roses without foliage, and the other three are fixed by bows of ribbon. The corsage and sleeves are bouilloné; and a light scarf of blue tulle, in the style of the *echappe Imperatrice*, is fixed by bouquets of roses.

A ball dress very distinguished in effect is made of white silk, the skirt trimmed with three flounces of white crape, headed by a ruche, finished at each edge by narrow black and white blonde. Over the skirt there is a tunic of white crape, open at each side, and the openings attached by ornaments of the lozenge form, made of white ribbon, edged with black and white blonde and tufts of wild roses of a deep shade of cerise. The corsage and sleeves

of white silk, covered with crape, are ornamented with tufts of cerise-coloured eglantine.

A dress with double skirt of white tulle has the lower one draped in its whole length. The upper skirt is gathered up at intervals by tufts of foliage and bows of shaded green ribbon. The corsage and sleeves are draped with tulle and ornamented with similar bows and tufts of foliage. The head-dress consists of a druidical wreath of foliage and gold berries.

In equestrian costume there is but little variety. It may, however, be observed that basques are less worn than heretofore. Also that the waist of the riding-habit is rather shorter than last year, and that the corsage is frequently finished at top by a very flat and low collar. The newest habits are fastened from the bottom of the skirt to the top of the corsage by a row of beautiful passementerie buttons. The skirt should be extremely full and very long, and set on to the corsage in large box plaits. Myrtle green, marine blue, or black are the favourite colours for habits. In Paris many ladies have renewed for equestrian costume the round chapeau d'homme, which has been so long superseded by hats of a more fanciful and becoming form. The chapeau d'homme is frequently ornamented by a cock's plume. Riding cravaches have tops of jasper or amber. Some are complete works of art, having the cipher of the owner beautifully wrought in gold, intermingled with pearls and turquoises.

We must not omit to say a few words on bonnets. Those most in favour are composed partly of silk and partly of crape. A very pretty bonnet has been made of white crape trimmed with mauve-coloured silk. A small Chantilly voilette is confined at each side of the front by bows of mauve-coloured ribbon, the ends of which flow loosely over the bonnet. The under trimming consists of a wreath of mauve-coloured orchids. A bonnet of blue silk is trimmed with bands of blue crape, and has a small voilette of white blonde. A much-admired bonnet is composed of white drawn crape trimmed with groseille-coloured silk. The under trimming consists of small



FASHIONS FOR MAY.



tufts of groselle ribbon and black lace. The strings are of broad white sarcenet ribbon edged with narrow quillings of groselle.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. (*Little Girl*).—Dress of light grey poplin, trimmed with bias bands of blue and white chequered silk. There is one broad band at the edge of the skirt, and narrower bands on the corsage, pockets, and sleeves. The corsage is about three-quarters high, shaped square at top, and drawn in front. The sleeves are in four puffs, graduating in size from the shoulder to the wrist. Chemisette of white muslin, with a small worked collar. A straw bonnet, trimmed with white ribbon. Trousers edged with needlework. Boots of grey cashmere, tipped with black glazed leather.

Fig. 2. (*Baby*).—Long robe of nansouk, with tablier front, formed of rich needlework and lace insertion. The latter is disposed so as to leave intermediate lozenge-shaped spaces, which are embroidered in satin-stitch. The cap is formed of insertion and needlework, and has a full double border of Valenciennes lace. On one side there is a bow of blue ribbon. A broad blue sash is fixed on one shoulder, and, after passing across the front of the corsage, is drawn under the arm, and fastened at the back of the waist in a bow with long flowing ends.

Fig. 3. (*Lady's Dress*).—Loose robe of brown silk, figured with black velvet spots. The edge of the skirt is ornamented with crossings of black velvet. The corsage is plain; the sleeves, which are extremely full, are trimmed with bands of black velvet, and gathered up in front of the arm by bows of brown ribbon. Muslin under sleeves, confined at the wrists on bands of needlework. A small worked muslin collar. A small round lace cap, with lappets at the back. Sprigs of pink geranium, made of velvet, are intermingled with the lace in the border.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 1.—Low Sunday. St. Philip and St. James.  
MONDAY, 2.—Camden the historian born, 1551. New Moon, 10h. 4m., p.m.  
TUESDAY, 3.—Invention of the Cross.  
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Oxford and Cambridge Easter Term begins.  
THURSDAY, 5.—Manchester Exhibition opened, 1857.  
FRIDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist.  
SATURDAY, 7.—Surrender of Badajos to Wellington, 1812.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 53	1 11	1 29	1 47	2 5	2 23	2 41
3 0	3 18	3 36	3 54	4 12	4 30	4 48
6 3	6 21	6 39	6 57	7 15	7 33	7 51
9 6	9 24	9 42	10 0	10 18	10 36	10 54
12 9	12 27	12 45	1 3	1 21	1 39	1 57

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.**—Every Evening  
Medea Guarducci, Sirota, Brambilla; MM. Giuglini, Mongini, Ludovici, Graziani, Badiali, Fagotti, Lanzoni, Corsi, Castelli. Ballet—Boschetti, Morlacchi, Pasquale, Marquitta. Conductors, MM. Benedetti and Arditi. Mr. E. T. Smith has the honour of announcing that the whole of the Artists promised in his Programme have arrived, including Mlle. Titiens, who will make her first appearance on Tuesday next, May 3rd, as Lucresia Borgia, with the following powerful cast—Madame Guarducci, Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Duci, Sig. Badiali, Gubella, Sig. Lanzoni; Gennaro, Sig. Giuglini; and Lucresia Borgia Mlle. Titiens.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, May 2, and during the week, re-appearance of Miss Amy Sedgwick in the successful new Comedy, *THE WORLD AND THE STAGE*, and in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Miss A. Sedgwick, Mrs. Poynter, Miss Eliza Weekes, and Miss Fanny Wright will also appear; with the new farce *EXTRAVAGANZA*, *ELECTRA* in a NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT, with magnificent scenery by Fenton; concluding with *TWAS I*.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Last Weeks of Mr. Charles Kean's Management.—MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of *HENRY THE FIFTH*. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean. Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Immense success  
of *IVANHOE*—MONDAY and during the week, the Chivalric Spectacle of *IVANHOE*, from Sir Walter Scott; with *SCENES IN THE CIRCLES*; Mr. John Henry Cooke, &c. To conclude with *BATHING*.—Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

**STANDARD THEATRE.**—LAST SIX NIGHTS of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—ON MONDAY and during the week *THE FAIRY CIRCLE*, with, on Monday and Tuesday, *OUT OF DANCE*; other nights *OUR GAL* and *LATEST FROM NEW YORK*. To conclude with *PLAQUE*.

**NEW ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel-road.**—JIM MYERS, Proprietor of the Great American Circus, begs to inform the Public that on MONDAY and during the week the Original AMERICAN COMPANY (with one exception) will appear, in addition to numerous celebrities. Morning Performances Monday and Saturday at Half-past Two; Evening at Seven.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.**—Conductor, M. COSTA.—ON WEDNESDAY next, MAY 4, HANDEL'S *JUDAS MACCABEUS*, Principal Vocalists—Madame Rudendorff, Mrs. Laura Barker, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall. The performance of Costa's Oratorio, "Eli," is unavoidably postponed for a short time.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—H.R.H. Prince Consort, Patron.—TUESDAY, May 3, Half-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet in F, op. 82, Haydn; Trio in E, op. 83, Hummel; Quartet in D, Mendelssohn. Artists: Sainton, Goffrie, Blagrove, and Piatini. Pianist: Mlle. Luppis (debutante). The Séance will terminate with a Grand Fantasia on the Pianoforte, Souvenir d'Italie, by Leopold de Meyer, his first performance in London since 1845. Visitors' tickets, half-a-guinea, to be had at Messrs. Chappell's, and Olivier's. Members can introduce their friends by payment at the Hall.  
J. ELIA, Director.

**WIZARD JACOBS and his GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY** appear nightly at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand, before crowded and delighted audiences. Morning Performances will be given on Wednesday and Saturday, at Two o'clock, for a short time only. This is Jacobs' farewell Season. Commence at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Children, Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; Private Boxes, 21s. Places may be had at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street; Sans' Library, St. James's; Hammond's, Musiceller, 214, Regent-street; and at the Hall daily, from 11 till 5.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE of ANATOMY and SCIENCE, 369, Oxford-street** (nearly opposite the Princess' Theatre).—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by scientific apparatus, and the most superb collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the World. Also extraordinary Natural Wonders and Curiosities. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue free. "A really splendid collection."

**CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, May 7.—Monday, open at ten: Opening of the New Season; Great Military Musical Festival. First Day of the Summer Exhibition of Pictures and Photographs, in the new Picture Gallery; Display of Interior Fountains, &c. Admission by season tickets of both classes, or on payment of half-a-crown; children under twelve on shilling. Tuesday to Friday, open at ten: Admission one shilling, children under twelve sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Machinery in Motion daily; Gymnasium, and Out-door Sports in the Grounds and Boating on the Lakes; the Flowers in the Palace and Park are in full bloom. Saturday, open at ten: Floral Promenade. Admission by season tickets, or on payment of half-a-crown; children one shilling. Season Tickets, available to April 30, 1860, may now be had at the Palace and the usual Agents. Sunday, open at 1.30 to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—OPENING-FETE and GRAND MILITARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL, MONDAY, MAY 2. The SIXTH SEASON of the Crystal Palace will be inaugurated on Monday next, May 2nd, by a Grand Military Musical Festival on the Great Handel Commemorative Orchestra, which, on this occasion, will be used for the first time since its enlargement and decoration. The Bands engaged to take part in the performance, by the kind permission of the commanding officers, are as follow:—

The Band of the Second Life Guards,  
The Band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue,  
The Band of the Grenadier Guards,  
The Band of the Coldstream Guards,  
The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards,  
The Band of the Royal Artillery,  
And Two Drum Corps.  
Also, the Band of the Crystal Palace Company (considerably enlarged for this occasion), comprising, among others, the following instruments:—14 flutes, 86 clarinets, 16 oboes, 18 bassoons, 36 brass basses, 25 French-horns, 14 cornet-pièces, 21 trumpets, 21 trombones, 26 side drums, 6 bass drums, 4 kettle drums. The Great Handel Festival Organ will also join in the performances, forming a Great Military Orchestra of nearly FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

The bands will perform separately during the Morning, and at Three o'clock will unite on the Handel Orchestra for the performance of the following Programme:—1. Marche aux Flambeaux—Meyerbeer (composed expressly for the Wedding of the Princess Royal, and first time of performance in England). 2. Overture "Fra Diavolo"—Auber. 3. Andante from Symphony in A Major—Mendelssohn (expressly arranged for the united bands and great organ, by A. Manns). 4. Sir Colin Campbell's Advance March—A. Manns (composed, in admiration of the British Hero, by A. Manns). 5. Prayer from "Mose in Egitto"—Rossini (expressly arranged for the united bands and great organ, by A. Manns). 6. Invocation to Battle, from "Cola di Rienzi"—R. Wagner (first time of performance in England). 7. Battle Symphony—Beethoven (descriptive of the advance, battle, and victory; and introducing the special instrument, the Ratschen, for imitating pikeon firing, as described by the composer in his original score).

Conductor—MR. MANNS.  
Doors open at Ten. Admission by the new Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling. A limited number of Reserved Seats in the Gallery, Half-a-Crown extra, may now be had, and Plans inspected, at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall.

**THE BROUSIL FAMILY.**—This very celebrated family will shortly arrive in London. Letters respecting engagements to be directed to 7, Myddelton-place, Sadler's Wells.

**SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.**  
**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE** in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at HASTINGS, May 2; MAIDSTONE, 3; ASHFORD, 4; DOVER, 5; FOLKESTONE, 6.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA, EVERY NIGHT at Eight;** Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls (which can be taken from the plan at the new Chinese Box-office every day from eleven to five), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Just published, price 6d. *TO CHINA and BACK*. By ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded by post from the Egyptian Hall for seven stamps.

**CLARA SEYTON'S OMNIBUS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL,** To-Night, and every Evening, at Eight o'clock. Morning Performances, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Three. Full of the most Extraordinary and Lifelike Characters, and with all the Original and Brilliant Music, composed expressly by Stephen Glover and G. Linley. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Hammond's (Jullien and Co.), 214, Regent-street; of Mr. Sans, St. James's-street; at the City Agents, Messrs. Keith, Frowse, and Co., Cheapside; at all Libraries and Music-sellers; and at the Hall daily.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Patron, His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—Lecture by Mr. E. V. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry, on the Philosophy of Magic, with brilliant Experiments. Splendid Series of Dissolving Views of the Holy Land, after David Roberts's Sketches. Lecture by Mr. Lennox Home on the Humorous Melodies of Old England. Lecture by Mr. J. L. King, "Philosophy in Sport Made Science in Earnest." The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Models in Motion, &c., &c. Madrigals, Part-Songs, &c., by the St. George's Choir, every Wednesday Evening at Eight.—Managing Director, R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

**ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT**  
EASTERN PARADE, SOUTHEAST,  
Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N.  
The Course of Studies includes Latin, French, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Navigation, Geography, History, Steam, Rigging, &c. Since the foundation of this Establishment in 1851, 305 Gentlemen have passed from it as Naval Cadets, and nearly 200 as Marine Cadets, Masters' Assistants, &c. The house is situated a few yards from the beach, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Channel, the Isle of Wight, and ships in the roadstead of Spithead. Pupils have the advantage of pure sea-bathing, attended by an experienced Swimming Master.

#### NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Dodecahedron of Italian Women. By T. A. Trollope. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.  
Chiefs of Parties, Past and Present; with Original Anecdotes. By D. O. Madden, of the Inner Temple. 2 vols. Skeet.  
Clemence, Conte Traduit en Vers Français Modernes, de Vers Langage, d'Adieu à la Roy, Contemporain de Chateaub. Par le Chevalier de Chateaub. Pickering.  
Ellen Raymond; or, Ups and Downs. By Mrs. Vidal. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.  
Elihu Woodville; or, Woman's Ministry. A Tale for the Times. 2 vols. Hatchard and Co.  
Mellors, a Quarterly Review of Social Science. No. 5.  
Round the Sofa. By the Author of "Mary Barton." 2 vols. Sampson Low and Co.  
The Encyclopedia Britannica, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth Edition. With Extensive Improvements and Additions; and numerous Engravings. Vol. 1. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.  
The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn. By H. Kingsley. 3 vols. Macmillan and Co.  
The Sacred Minstrel. A Collection of Spiritual Songs, with Biographical Sketches of the Authors. By the Rev. C. Rogers. Houlston and Wright.  
The Wife and the Ward. Routledge and Co. No. 5.  
Other publications have been forwarded to us, the receipt of which will be acknowledged next week.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

An Austrian army in full march upon Turin; French forces disembarking at Genoa; Sardinian troops retiring on their strongholds; a Russian corps of 50,000 men threatening the Austrian frontier; and the French and Russian fleets combined in the Mediterranean;—such is the intelligence which, at the moment that these lines are penned, has been placed before the British public. Before they meet the eyes of our readers it is more than probable that blood will have flowed, and a European war not only formally, but actually, begun. And who can venture to foretell the end? At such a moment, with that remarkable blindness to the danger which is at our door which seems to characterise the administrators of the affairs of England, we are in the midst of a general election. For the merest party purposes the hand and the eye of Parliament are powerless; and First Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries for War are manipulating the secret springs of their offices with a view to snatch a stray seat here and there for their own side. The tainted machinery which was so sedulously put in motion in 1852 is again and more shamelessly at work. What was corruption then is guilt at a crisis like this. It is not necessary to enter into the details connected with the ignominious efforts which are notoriously being made, by any means and all means, to strengthen the party of Lord Derby in the new House of Commons. No one seems to doubt and no one seems to think it necessary to deny the fact. Subscriptions of money to a large amount, including a considerable subsidy from the Premier himself; a Tory Duke turning adrift his Whig brother from the representation of a county at the bidding of the moving powers of his party; officials contesting boroughs as the price of their places;—all these things are patent to the world. Nevertheless, there are undeniable symptoms that the part played by the adherents of the Ministry is one of desperation. The curious way in which Lord Stanley's name has been used for electioneering purposes is an instance and a proof of the hopelessness of the struggle. In some places we hear of Derbyite candidates, men who have been already in Parliament too, who retire from the contest before the day of nomination. In others are seen three or four Conservatives fighting each other for two seats; and in yet others, aspirants of that class of politics throwing themselves into contests, their object being only to inflict expense and anxiety on the assured Liberal candidates. It is probable that any chances of adding to the number of the supporters of the Government in the new Parliament have been lost by that delay of a few days in the dissolution which Mr. Disraeli contended for so pertinaciously. A week ago and the country would have known nothing of that alliance between France and Russia, the ignorance of which on the part of our Foreign Minister and his satellites exhibits a credulity which is hardly to be distinguished from connivance. The profound unconsciousness, real or pretended, which Lord Derby displayed of the situation of affairs in his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner would not have been spread through the land. The perils to England from the combination of two such Powers as France and Russia would not have been a loud argument on the hustings. Incapacity, if nothing worse, in the conduct of the negotiations in which our Minister of Foreign Affairs has been engaged would not have assumed the shape of a palpable and irrefutable assertion, however it might have been made the subject of insinuation. But whether all this be true, or only partly true, nothing can palliate the fact, which we have already alluded to, that, at the moment when England needs every moral influence and every material support to the maintenance of her status as a great Power in Europe, for the sake of party aggrandisement we are deprived of the aid of the Great Council of the nation, and left at the mercy of the petulance of Lord Derby, the fatuity of Lord Malmesbury, and the pragmatical fussiness of Sir John Pakington; while Mr. Disraeli

seems to have carefully rendered his existence, ministerial and physical, as obscure as possible. Surely, even amidst the heat, and fret, and hurry of a general election, something of all this must be seen and appreciated? If so, it is not difficult to presage that, instead of the twenty or thirty seats which report assigned as the probable Ministerial gain in the present election, the country will speak its opinion in that constitutional but unmistakable manner which places Governments that appeal to the people in absolute minorities. Before the long interval, measured as time must now be by events, which will elapse before Parliament again meets, it will behove the country to declare explicitly and plainly not only by whom, but how, we are henceforth to be governed.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Communion.

On Monday, being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Alice, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards played a selection of favourite airs on the east terrace at seven o'clock in the morning. The Duchess of Kent paid her Majesty a visit of congratulation at the Castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode in the Riding House, attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley. The Duke of Oporto returned to the Castle in the afternoon from Southampton.

On Tuesday the Queen, with the Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Duke of Oporto and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg went to Twickenham. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and returned to the Castle in the afternoon. In the evening her Majesty's dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Belgian Minister and Madame van de Weyer and Mademoiselle van de Weyer, Miss Victoria Wortley, and Colonel Ridley, commanding officer 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, rode out on horseback. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Lady Susan Leslie Melville, Lady Mary Wood, the Hon. Lady Hotham, Miss Victoria Wortley, Lieut.-General Vicomte de Campanha, Captain Sergio, le Capitaine de Reuter, Aide-de-Camp, and Colonel F. Seymour, O.B.

On Thursday the Queen and the Princess Alice rode on horseback in the Riding House.

We have authority to announce that her Majesty will give a concert at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 18th of May next.

**THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.**—On Monday, being the fête-day of the ex-Queen Marie Amélie, who completed her 75th year, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale gave a déjeuner at Orleans House, Twickenham, to a large family circle. His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, attended by Colonel Francis Seymour, arrived shortly after twelve o'clock from Windsor Castle. The Duke of Oporto also joined the circle—which included the Queen Marie Amélie, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and his youthful family, the Prince and Princess de Joinville and children, the Duchess Augusta Saxe-Coburg, the Count de Paris, &c., from Claremont. Covers were laid for upwards of forty.

His Excellency Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, who came to this country last week on a special mission from the Court of Turin, has since left the Sardinian Legation on his return to Piedmont.

The date of the departure of his Excellency the Duke de Malakoff from London is not yet definitely fixed; but the 3rd of May is generally believed to be the period at which his Excellency will resign his functions as Ambassador at this Court.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister left town a few days since for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Essex are entertaining his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglington and a distinguished party at Cashibury, near Watford.

Earl Cadogan, who has been suffering from indisposition for some time past, is now greatly improved in health.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere arrived in Belgrave-square on Wednesday from Combermere Abbey.

Viscount and Viscountess Curzon have arrived in town from Gopsall Hall.

**THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—On Monday evening the Lord Mayor, pursuant to annual custom, entertained a large and distinguished party at the Mansion House, including H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, her Majesty's Ministers, and about two hundred of the nobility and gentry at present in town. The speeches on this occasion derive unusual significance from the fact of war being so close at hand. The Duke of Cambridge bore testimony to the efficiency of the Army, and Sir J. Pakington spoke of England, whilst preserving a dignified neutrality, having her Navy able to defend the national interests. Lord Derby, in a speech of grave eloquence, reviewed the course of public events from the beginning of the year, and frankly avowed that scarcely a hope of preserving Europe from war remained. He rendered a high tribute to the cordial, firm, and judicious support which the diplomacy of this country had received from Prussia during the whole of the negotiations. Of the last decisive movement of Austria, he said there was nothing, in his judgment, to justify the "hasty, precipitate, and criminal" step which she had taken. Finally, the Prime Minister informed his audience that the Government had, within the last twelve hours, made a last effort to avert the calamities of war by offering to take up the task of mediation at the point where it was left by Lord Cowley, subject to either of two conditions—an immediate and simultaneous disarmament of the three Powers principally concerned, or a consent on the part of all to maintain complete inaction during the negotiation. In answer to some criticisms which recently fell from Lord John Russell, he explained at considerable length his dictum that England must preserve an armed neutrality, in readiness for adopting the cause of whichever of the belligerents we might think in the right at some future time, declaring himself to mean simply that we must be prepared to defend British possessions and British honour from the possibility of any injury amid the contingencies of the contest.

**WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS, Esq.,** of Boston, in this country, the new Attorney-General for the colony of Hong-Kong, has ascended the social scale to his present position thus: compositor, reader, reporter, sub-editor, editor and newspaper proprietor, barrister, member of Parliament, colonial attorney-general. Here is an example under our own eyes of what a man with moderate abilities and a fair share of industry and energy may accomplish in this much-abused aristocratic England of ours.—*Lincolnshire Times*.

**MR. MORPHY.**—On Tuesday the American champion undertook the arduous task of playing five games simultaneously against five leading players. The performance took place in the handsome smoking-room of the St. James's Restaurant, the five tables being arranged in a row, with a player at each, a passage being left free in front for their antagonist to pass from board to board. Mr. Morphy's antagonists were—at the first table, Mr. de Riviere; second, Mr. Boden; third, Mr. Barnes; fourth, Mr. Bird; fifth, Mr. Löwenthal; and the following was the final result:—Game 1 was won by Morphy; 2 was drawn; 3 was won by Barnes; 4 by Morphy; and the fifth was drawn.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS, IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev. T. B. Stuart, Vicar of Wootkey, to a prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral. Rectories: Rev. B. H. St. J. Pell to Twickenham, Middlesex; Rev. T. B. Price to Bright, Comor; Rev. C. Taylor to Great Cressingham, with Bodey, Norfolk. Incumbency: Rev. T. Sier to St. James's Chapel, London. Perpetual Curacies: Rev. J. Duncan to Lynnham, near Chippingham, Wilts; Rev. G. Metcalfe to St. Peter Mountgare, Norwich; Rev. G. I. Pellew to St. Mark, Lakenham, Norwich; Rev. R. Stephenson to St. James, Ashted, Warwickshire. Curacies: Rev. J. Alexander, jun., to Callan, Ossory; Rev. T. Dunn to St. John the Baptist, Manchester; Rev. G. C. Salt to Temple Parish, Bristol; Rev. H. C. Tuthill to St. Nicholas Within, Dublin; Rev. J. B. Wilkeson to St. John, Manchester.

**LARGE WAR INSURANCES** have been taken out at Lloyd's by foreign shipowners, and on nearly all kinds of policies increased premiums are demanded. Sardinian and Austrian vessels can scarcely be insured on any terms; and even for English, for protracted periods especially, in the St. Petersburg trade, a considerable addition is made. Hamburg is certain to remain neutral as long as possible; yet for her ships going for coffee to Brazil as much as three guineas per cent has been required for extra risk.

It is now stated that the East Suffolk Railway will be opened at any rate as far as Woodbridge, on Monday, the 2nd of May. It is doubtful, however, whether the section between Ipswich and Woodbridge, an essential link in the communication with London and the existing lines, will be completed by the time specified.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE historian who shall commemorate the events of the early part of the year 1859 may possibly be charged, unjustly, with the literary vice from which the most brilliant of our living historians is not entirely free. The series of events which have led up to the terrible crisis now agitating the civilised world have arisen with the well-regulated but fatal speed of a dramatic story, and the succession of surprises which have just broken upon the excited spectators have followed one another like the strokes of tragic art with which the skilled dramatist subjugates the minds of his audience. A few significant words of menace, offered by an Emperor as a New Year's gift to Europe, open the drama, and are succeeded by quickly-shifting action, set going by ambition, by selfishness, by hatred, and sought to be checked by interpositions which increase the interest and impatience of all. Hope and fear have full play until the intrigue is ripe, and then the storm of incident sweeps along with resistless energy. A few words of menace in January, and 120,000 invaders in April, another armed crowd hurrying down to meet them, and an alliance between the two great despots of Europe formed in hostility to the only Power that is guiltless of bringing on the fray, and that, failing to arrest it, would remain neutral. Lord Macaulay himself could not frame a more rapid and dramatic story than will be furnished by cuttings from newspapers of 1859.

England must remain neutral, as long as she is permitted to be so. It is possible that she may be saved from the necessity of firing a single gun. But, evidently, her one duty now lies plain before her. Her fleet must be brought into readiness for the deadliest action at the shortest notice. Let her ships, on which so many annual millions are spent, be now assembled within summons, and let her armaments lie close to her hand; for there is no knowing how near may be the day when she will have once more to sweep the sea of her enemies,

And with twenty floating wrecks  
Crown the fray.

It would be ungenerous even to hint that those who are in power are not fully aware of the danger. The Premier's last words in Parliament are now more comprehensible than they were when spoken; and the alliance which has taken Europe by surprise was not unsuspected in England. But these are no times to take ought for granted. Let every speaker, every writer, all who have influence and authority, unite in a rational vigilance, and let nothing that can strengthen the position of England be forgotten or neglected. We have faced stormier fates, and come off with armfuls of captured banners. It may be that we shall not have to close in this strife, and that there may be no banners for our seizing; but the probabilities are scarcely in favour of such a preservation from war. At all events, while hoping for the best, let us be ready for the worst. We have time to prepare, but every day may be worth a million. Once again, the demand throughout the isles should be, "Where are the ships?"

Our own political war is raging throughout the length and breadth of the land. Several of the elections are over while we write—many will be over with the week. The Conservatives are fighting the battle with all their might, and whatever resources electioneering ethics permit to candidates, who are taught that, in carrying out their determination to serve their country, minor duties may be postponed, are brought into full play. Of course it is yet too early to speak of the results of the contest. A few of its incidents may be noticed. Lord Stanley refused to stand for the City, and, without his consent, was put up in Marylebone to prevent Hall and James from walking the course. Mr. W. Williams's reappearance in Lambeth, on the arm of his physician, has put to flight Mr. Doulton, who has only been able to effect a large creation of Esquires, to the astonishment and amusement of numerous worthy tradesmen who would as soon have expected to find themselves made peers of the realm. "Sam Slick," under his lawful name of Judge Halliburton, comes in for Launceston, as does Mr. Frederick Peel for Bury. For Cambridge University contest is spared, the two candidates having submitted their promise-books to Mr. Walpole, who decided that Mr. Selwyn ought not to be longer opposed by Mr. Beresford Hope. The new Parliament will include Mr. Cobden. Noise does not count for much; but an election scene at Bristol, where Mr. Slade, the Conservative candidate, endeavoured to address the crowd, seems to have exceeded even the disturbances with which Sir S. Peto's appearances in Finsbury were attended. A lady's manifesto, intimating to her tenants that they might like to know their landlady's sentiments (their landlord being also extant), has occasioned some amusement in the north; but a good many ladies have done, and are doing, election business without the formality of publishing their will and pleasure. But next week there will be a good deal more to tell—indeed, nearly all that need be told, including, some persons think, the fortunes of her Majesty's Government.

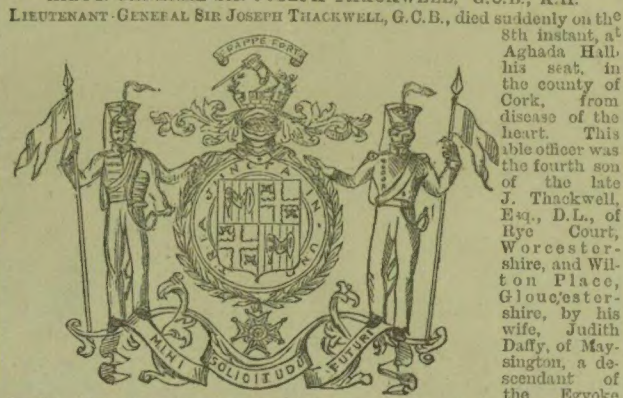
War and election claim the journals for their own, and the paucity of miscellaneous subjects of inferior interest is scarcely to be regretted. The American counsel in the Sickles case are good enough to believe that "the attention of the four quarters of the globe is now fixed on the Washington Courthouse," but may be disabused by the next mail. We do not hear speculations as to the new Bishop of Bangor; but regard ought to be had to the Welsh clamour for a Bishop who can speak what Wales is pleased to term her "rich and beautiful tongue." Even those who may not think King Edward so very wrong in abating the nuisance of Welsh bards must own that, while people can understand but one language, it is foolish to send for their conversion missionaries who cannot talk to them. Surely there must be some Welsh clergyman worthy of a mitre.

**HARBOURS OF REFUGE.**—Two letters have reached us relative to the notice we have taken of the suggestion to construct harbours of refuge at the national cost. One recommends that a small tax be levied on every vessel, once in a year, which enters any port in the United Kingdom. We cannot indorse this recommendation, for our shipping is already too much taxed, and therefore have only to thank our Correspondent for his suggestion. The other letter assails our remarks, and, as we have no intention to trouble our readers with a controversy, we decline to insert it. The subject involves one of many modes of applying public money, and extending the sphere of Government operations, which are open to discussion; and our Correspondent, residing on a spot recommended as a site for a harbour of refuge, does not discuss it with the calmness and impartiality due to so great a subject.

**BILLETING ALLOWANCES TO INNKEEPERS.**—A revised tariff of billeting allowances to innkeepers has been published. Henceforward the innkeeper will receive 10d. for supplying a soldier on march with a hot meal, and 4d. for giving him a night's lodging. The *Morning Herald* reminds "that numerous and influential class, the innkeepers of England and Wales," of the obligation they are under by the change, and expresses its conviction that "this intelligent body will not be slow to appreciate the substitution of the Tory 4d. for the Whig 1½d."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G.C.B., K.H.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G.C.B., died suddenly on the 8th instant, at Aghada Hall, his seat, in the county of Cork, from disease of the heart. This able officer was the fourth son of the late J. Thackwell, Esq., D.L., of Rye Court, Worcester-shire, and Wilton Place, Gloucester-shire, by his wife, Judith Daffy, of May-sington, a descendant of the Ekyoke family. Joseph Thackwell was born in 1781, and entered the Army in April, 1800, and, during a career of nearly sixty years, rose to the highest distinction, the summit of which he reached in the East Indies. He became a Lieut.-General in 1854. Sir Joseph commanded the 15th Hussars in the Peninsula. He was with Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808, and was at Corunna. He also shared in the glories of the campaign of 1813 and 1814. On one occasion he boldly attacked and forced back upwards of two hundred French troops, though he was aided by only fifty men of the 15th Hussars, making several prisoners, for which he was recommended for the rank of Brevet Major. Thackwell was also at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo. He was seriously contused on the shoulder at Vittoria, and he was twice severely wounded in charging squares of infantry at Waterloo (his left arm having to be amputated close to the shoulder). He had also at Waterloo two horses shot under him. He afterwards received an almost fatal injury in the head at the Birmingham riots in 1816. Thackwell's subsequent brilliant career was in India. He commanded the cavalry division in the Afghan campaign of 1838, and was present at Ghuznee: he led the cavalry division at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843. He was chief of the cavalry throughout the Sutlej war in 1846, and was present at Sobraon, where his conduct was noted and strongly commended in Lord Gough's despatch. Thackwell headed the cavalry division in the Punjab campaign, in which he was second in command of the army under Lord Gough. He there, while leading the left wing, made some splendid charges at Chillianwallah and Guzerat, and with a small British detachment which he commanded he gained the important victory of Sadoolapore over the Sikh army, headed by Sher Singh in person. For these achievements he thrice received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company. He was created a K.H. in 1834, and G.C.B. in 1849: was made Colonel of the 16th Lancers in the same year, and Inspector-General of Cavalry in 1854, which he held until promoted to be Lieutenant-General. He had the silver war medal and three clasps, besides many other medals and clasps; also second class Doriane Empire. Thackwell was an intimate friend of the late General Havelock, and of Lord Clyde, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and other great veterans of the Army. Sir Joseph Thackwell married Maria Andrew, eldest daughter of Francis Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, Ireland, descended from David Roche, Viscount Fernoy, and has had issue Lieut.-Colonel Edward Thackwell; Captain William de Wilton Roche Thackwell, 38th Foot; two other sons, and three daughters. The family of Thackwell to which the gallant General belonged, and which his eldest brother now represents, has been seated for ages in the counties of Worcester, Oxford, and Gloucester. One of the ancestors, William Thackwell, was Marshal of the Admiralty in 1565.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CLARKE, MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN CLARKE, retired on full pay from the 66th Regiment, a Military Knight of Windsor, whose death has recently occurred, was an officer of high merit. His services embraced a lengthened period, including the war in the Peninsula from 1809 to its close. He was present at most of the great Peninsular battles. At Albuera, while in command of a company, Clarke was struck down by a Polish lancer, and was taken prisoner; but he made his escape. He received the war medal, with eight clasps, after the Peninsular war. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854. Colonel Clarke served for a long time in Canada; and, during the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, he was one of the officers who frequently had the surveillance of the illustrious exile; and in the execution of his office he happily combined, with fidelity to his trust, that kindness, courtesy, and humane consideration which it was his duty, if, unfortunately, not the general practice, of all to show to the Imperial prisoner. Colonel Clarke was through life the thorough officer, gentleman, and Christian.

THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.

The death of the Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bangor, the oldest prelate on the episcopal bench, occurred at his residence, Bangor Palace, Carnarvonshire, on the 19th inst. The rev. prelate was a very distinguished scholar, and was during the whole of his life identified with the theological views of the High Church party, which he consistently defended in his speeches and his various writings. He was born at Isleworth in 1773. He was a scion of the ancient Herefordshire and Yorkshire family of Bethell, and was the second son of the Rev. Richard Bethell by his wife, Ann, daughter of James Clitherow, Esq., of Boston House, Middlesex, and was the brother of the present Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise and Walton Abbey, Yorkshire, and of the late Rev. George Bethell, Provost of Eton College. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1796, and shortly afterwards became a fellow of his college and second member's prizeman. In 1824 he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester. In 1830 he was translated to the see of Exeter, and thence in the same year to the see of Bangor, which he held up to the time of his death. His Lordship was the author of several theological works, the principal of which is the "General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism," which has become a standard work amongst High Churchmen. The Bishop was never married.

NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, ESQ.

THIS amiable and accomplished gentleman, who, from ill health, lived latterly in retirement, was, in his earlier life, distinguished on the Reforming side in the local politics of Portsmouth and Portsea. He there, some years ago, made a well-known legal resistance, on public grounds, to the payment of a church-rate; and he, at his own expense, carried the matter successfully through the Courts at Westminster. His fellow-townsmen at Portsea who supported his views marked their appreciation of his triumph by presenting him with a handsome piece of plate. Mr. Griffin, who was at that time a solicitor, was subsequently called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, the 10th of June, 1840, and practised at the Manchester Sessions and on the Northern Circuit, where he was much respected. Mr. Griffin was an ardent Liberal politician, and advocated strongly the rights and privileges of the Dissenters, to which body he belonged. He has written some pamphlets on political subjects, and was an esteemed contributor to the *Eclectic Review* and other periodicals. Mr. Griffin was the son of a clergyman, and belonged to a highly-respectable family. He married Miss Wilson, daughter of the famous circumnavigator, Captain Wilson, and sister of the present J. H. Wilson, Esq., of Onslow-square, an active and able magistrate for the county of Middlesex. Mr. Griffin died on the 12th instant, at his house, 10, Hereford-square, Old Brompton, much lamented by his numerous friends, to whom he was endeared by his agreeable, benevolent, and social disposition.

E. G. WRIGHT, ESQ.

EDWIN GOODE WRIGHT, Esq., for the greater part of a century an esteemed inhabitant of the city of Hereford, died at his residence there in St. Owen's-street on the 10th inst. Mr. Wright was intimately connected throughout his life with the local institutions of Hereford, and held numerous appointments at various times as trustee of public charities. For forty years he was sole proprietor of, and himself conducted, the *Hereford Journal*. In 1808 he received his commission in the local militia, in which he served for some years. In 1823, after a series of careful experiments, Mr. Wright announced his discovery of the advantageous employment of fulminating mercury in the preparation of the percussion-cap. Few now living can remember the disadvantages which this invention remedied, such as the oxidation and injury to locks and barrels, the dirt generated, and the feebleness and uncertainty of the old percussion powder. The great advantages resulting from this discovery were acknowledged in a characteristic letter received by Mr. Wright from the Duke of Wellington, then Commander-in-Chief. He communicated to his Grace the importance of the application of the percussion principle to large artillery; and, strangely enough, the reply received from the Duke declared that any such employment of it was totally impracticable. We need hardly say that nowadays the percussion-lock for artillery is generally adopted by all the armies of Europe. Mr. Wright was greatly devoted to the pursuit of science. He was an excellent chemist and a ripe scholar. He made many improvements in scientific apparatus. Several of these, adapted to the microscope, have been generally adopted. Mr. Wright was held in universal esteem as a citizen, and in deep respect and amity by a wide personal circle. He leaves a widow and family to deplore his loss.

The death of the Hon. William Gore took place at an early hour on Saturday morning last, at his residence in Ebury-street, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

LADY MORGAN.

THIS highly intellectual and in every way excellent lady leaves behind her a name well deserving the grateful remembrance of her country. Like her great contemporary, Miss Edgeworth, she could charm as a novelist while she corrected as a satirist; but her powers were more extensively employed than those of Miss Edgeworth, for Lady Morgan did not confine herself to depicting Irish manners and Irish private life, but she boldly exposed the public wrongs and oppressions which she felt were so injurious to Ireland, and her writings had no little political influence in aiding the redress and changes that ensued. Sydney Lady Morgan, alike celebrated as a novelist, essayist, and writer of travels and biography, was the eldest daughter of Robert Owens, Esq., of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Her father had a fair reputation as an actor and manager, and was well known as a musician and author of songs. He was also much respected and well received in the Dublin society of his day. His position and his talents enabled him to carefully educate his daughters, and to introduce them into those cultivated circles where they afterwards became distinguished. Both Miss Owens and her sister married gentlemen of knightly rank and high reputation. Her sister was the wife of Sir Charles Clarke, a leading Irish physician. Miss Owens herself began her literary career very early. Her girlish efforts were directed to poetry, and to the task which Tom Moore afterwards so famously carried out, of adapting ballads to old Irish airs. She then tried prose-writing, and commenced as a novelist and essayist. The history of the first of her productions, which created a public sensation, is rather curious. She had previously contributed to the *Monthly Magazine* some amusing articles, under the signature of "The Wild Irish Girl." They were so much thought of by the proprietor of the *Monthly*, and great publisher of that day, Sir Richard Phillips, that he accepted a novel from her. There was some discussion as to its title, when Sir Richard, with happy and characteristic tact, proposed the very name she had assumed in the magazine. The suggestion was adopted, and the novel of "The Wild Irish Girl," as it happened with the "Evelina" of Miss Burney, had great and instant success, and established at once the fame of its juvenile author. To this day it is a standard book at circulating libraries. Thus raised to celebrity, Miss Owens obtained for herself an entrée into the very first literary and social circles, and that position she held to the time of her death. Steadily pursuing the path she had chosen, she wrote several books in quick succession; and in ten years from her first triumph she was fully regarded as one of the most popular writers of the day. She maintained her literary reputation through life. Here it is impossible to do more than enumerate the chief works of fiction, history, and biography which she sent forth upon the wings of the press, and which all had merited and distinguished success. These were "O'Donnell," "Florence MacCarthy," "France," "Italy," "The O'Briens and O'Flahertys," "The Book of the Boudoir," "The Life and Times of Salvador Rosa," and "Woman and Her Master." One late production was a volume of sketches entitled "The Book Without a Name," published in conjunction with her husband. Her last personal memoirs appeared but a few weeks before her demise. In 1812 Miss Owens was married to Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, an eminent physician, whom she met while on a visit to the Marquis of Abercorn. The union proved fortunate both for herself and the public. Sir Charles not only encouraged his wife's literary efforts, but also effectively aided them with his own pen. The original characters and tastes of the two appear in the volumes they have written together. Besides her many novels, her verse, and slighter sketches, Lady Morgan produced some political and historical essays which were as well known abroad as at home. She and her husband were at one time interdicted from a residence in France, but they set the prohibition at defiance and entered freely into the society of Paris. The political writings of Lady Morgan are characterised by a genial sympathy with liberal aims and opinions. Sir Charles Morgan died in 1843. Lady Morgan for some years enjoyed a pension of £500 per annum, conferred on her by Earl Grey. Her Ladyship spent in London the latter part of her life, surrounded by a circle of attached and admiring friends; and her spirits never flagged, nor did her wit cease to charm the social throng, until life was no more. Lady Morgan died on the 13th instant, at her house, 11, William-street, Lowndes-square, thus closing a long and honourable career, which has certainly added another laurel to her country's literary reputation, and placed herself second to few of our lady authors, either English or Irish.

LADY POLWARTH.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGINA LADY POLWARTH, who died at Nice on the 2nd inst., after a lengthened illness, was the third daughter of the late George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, N.B., and was sister of the present Earl of Haddington, of the Marchioness of Breadalbane, of Lady Haddo, and of the Countess of Ashburnham. Her Ladyship was married, the 11th of November, 1835, to Henry Francis, present Lord Polwarth, by whom she leaves Walter Hugh, Master of Polwarth, another son, and three daughters.

Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., died at the Hôtel Windsor, Rue Rivoli, Paris, on the 19th inst., in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Baron Goldsmid expired on Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, at his residence at St. John's-lodge, Regent's-park, leaving a fortune estimated by rumour at three millions sterling, or upwards.

**DEATH OF MR. W. J. CHAPLIN.**—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, well known for many years past as a partner in the commercial firm of Chaplin and Horne, and later as M.P. for Salisbury, and Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway Company. Mr. Chaplin served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1845-46.

**DEATH OF MADAME BOSIO.**—Mr. Gye writes as follows to the *Times*:—"I have received a letter from the husband of the late Madame Bosio. Poor Madame Bosio died at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, April 12, of inflammation of the lungs. The circumstances of her death are the more painful, as it appears the malady was most improperly treated in the first instance."

**DEATH OF MR. KNOX.**—By the last Cape mail intelligence reached this country of the death, by dysentery, of Robert Knox, Esq., Registrar of the Mixed Commission, and for twelve years editor of the *London Morning Herald*. Mr. Knox had been connected with the London press for nearly a quarter of a century, his career as a journalist having begun as a Parliamentary reporter on one of the morning papers.

**CRIMEA AND WATERLOO.**—During the whole of the war in the Crimea (says the *Naval and Military Gazette* of last week) there were not so many officers killed and wounded as on the crowning day of Waterloo. The number of officers killed and wounded in the Crimea was 763; the number at Waterloo being 862.

**BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—The *London Gazette* contains a Foreign Office notification repeating the warning of July, 1858, to all persons accepting engagements in foreign countries as railway labourers, miners, engineers, stokers, and firemen, or in any other capacity, that they are not entitled to seek as distressed British subjects, or to be sent back to their country at the public expense.

**THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.**—There has evidently been a subtle and preconceived policy at work, which has led to the transference of the French fleet, and the enlisting of Spanish mercenaries to carry on a war of aggression and acquisition of territory, with the ultimate object of conquering Cochin-China—a country with which other foreign Powers had no connection nor trade, and against the people of which there was an old standing grievance to redress. But they do not seem to have demanded redress, and territorial acquisition appears clearly the object. We cannot but regard the formation of a naval and military depot at Touron, by a powerful European State, as fraught with expense and annoyance to the permanent interests of Great Britain, both as respects the trade of the China Sea and the Straits settlements. So long as the French expedition was intended to throw open Cochin-China to trade, or to ensure an adequate retribution for the frightful cruelties committed on the Roman Catholic missionaries, it had our hearty sympathy. But the extension of French dominion in Cochin-China, or even the foundation of a powerful French settlement, involves questions of the most grave importance. It is no light thing for England to lose that isolation, which has been so long one of the most valuable attributes of the Eastern Empire. Hitherto the British Empire in Asia has had no enemy within 10,000 miles capable of even a menace.—*China Telegraph*.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION AT ABERDEEN.**—(To the Editor.)—I observe in the column devoted to "Town and Table Talk of Literature and Art," in your impression of Saturday last, one or two *cautels* respecting the Archaeological Exhibition to be held at Aberdeen, in September next. Its managers are said to be about to ask the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the loan of the coronation-stone which was carried off from Scone by Edward I.; and they are said, somewhat contradictorily, it would seem, to have refused to exhibit any memorials of Edward I., of the Earl of Surrey, or of William Duke of Cumberland. To prevent any misconception as to the objects of the exhibition at Aberdeen, or of the spirit in which it will be carried out, allow me to state a few facts respecting it. The district of country the history and antiquities of which it is designed to illustrate comprises that part of Scotland only lying to the north of the Forth; but any portrait, or relic, or memorial that tends to answer that purpose will be welcomed by the committee of management, whether relating to the friends or the foes of Scotland in the olden time. Our object is to elucidate facts, not to pander to prejudices. The idea of asking for the coronation-stone from Westminster Abbey has neither been mooted nor considered by the committee. Speaking individually, I should myself consider it somewhat of desecration to remove so august a relic from its hallowed time-honoured resting-place. Any other authentic relic of Edward I., however, if connected with the district of country under illustration, will be gladly received. The same of the chivalrous Surrey. Of William Duke of Cumberland we propose to have a portrait, and expect some memorials of him besides, connected with his Scottish campaign, apart from the Jacobite relics, of which we hope to have not a few.—A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.





"HEATHER BELLS."—BY E. J. COBBETT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 427.





"ROOK-SHOOTING."—BY ALFRED SLADER.

ROOK-SHOOTING is a favourite sport at this season of the year, and supplies employment for gun-barrels and practice for the marksman's eye, which would otherwise be out of use. The first week of May is the doomed period of this intelligent and gregarious breed of corvi; and it is remarkable that they never take warning from previous disasters, but go on building still in the same favourite clumps of trees where, during centuries past, other youngsters have been annually destroyed. The scene, after all, must be a pitiful one to those who have feelings of pity, from the helpless position of the unfortunate victims, and the distress occasioned amongst the survivors as each falls. The affection of these birds for one another in the same colony is surprising, inasmuch that when one of them is killed or wounded by a gun, so far from being scared by the sound of the explosion, they will not readily leave their unfortunate companion to its fate, but show the

greatest anxiety and sympathy for it, and, uttering cries of distress, will follow it even in the hands of its slayer, as if wishing to render it assistance, and,

circling round and round,  
They call their lifeless comrade from the ground.

Yet there is something in the habits of these innocent and useful birds which might move even the most selfish to mercy. Unlike other species of corvi, their food consists rather of worms, insects, and larvæ than of carrion; and there can be no doubt that they amply repay the farmer for the seed which they take by their assiduity in clearing his land of wireworms and the larvæ of the cockchafer. These last are called rookworms in many places, and the birds may be seen following the plough tail to gather them up as the plough exposes them. In the end of May and beginning of June, when the young

are able to fly and go abroad with their parents, they may often be seen picking off the cockchafer, in the winged state, from the horse-chestnut and other trees. To such an extent is this true that, where these birds have been inconsiderately destroyed, on account of the supposed damage which they had done, a total failure of the crops has made the farmer glad to get them back again.

Young rooks, being first skinned and soaked in cold spring water overnight, make a good pie, which may sometimes pass for that of pigeon; and the eggs of rooks are often substituted for those of the plover, resembling them to a considerable extent, though easily discernible from them by the experienced.

To return to "rook-shooting," however. Mr. Slater has produced an animated, picturesque scene of the kind, occurring in one of those stately avenues which grace our old ancestral halls, which will be recognised by all as full of nature, and thoroughly English.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The directors have just issued their programme of arrangements for the sixth season, 1859-60. The new season will open on Monday, May 2, with a military musical fête in commemoration of the suppression of the Indian rebellion, the general thanksgiving for which has been appointed to take place on the day preceding.

**CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.**—On Monday morning the ceremony of consecrating the newly-erected St. Margaret's Church at Pimlico was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the clergy of the locality. After the consecration his Lordship preached in the church, and a liberal collection was made towards the building fund.

**THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.**—On Monday the holiday folk were disappointed of their festivities. From an early hour in the morning rain fell heavily and incessantly, destroying all hope of those rustic gatherings for which London people look forward to Easter with such anxious expectation. On Tuesday the weather was more favourable.

**THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.**—The eleventh anniversary of this valuable institution was celebrated on Tuesday night by a ball, which was attended by a large and fashionable assembly. There is, we are happy to hear, every prospect of the Whittington Club realising a success proportionate to its undoubted merits.

**SHAM GOLD WATCHES.**—From a case before the Marlborough-street Police Court, last week, it appears that a large number of sham gold watches are being made in Paris and forwarded to London for fraudulent disposal. They are described as of horizontal construction, so strongly gilt as to defy the test of aquafortis; the works good, and jewelled. Though offered and sold at 44 lbs., their real value is not more than 30s.

**THE SPITAL SERMONS.**—On Monday, in accordance with ancient custom, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Secondary, and other civil officers, with their ladies, proceeded in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Lord Bishop of Carlisle preached; after which they adjourned to the grand hall, where a report was read of the number of children and other poor people maintained in the several Royal hospitals of the city of London.

**THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.**—The following gentlemen will be the preachers at the special Sunday evening services at Westminster Abbey for the month of May:—Sunday, May 1, the Rev. Francis James Holland, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury; May 8, the Right Rev. Dr. J. T. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns; May 15, the Rev. William Charles Lake, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Huntspill, near Bridgewater; May 22, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. J. T. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich; May 29, the Very Rev. W. A. Newman, M.A., Dean of Cape Town.

**RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN NEWSPAPER TITLES.**—On Wednesday a case—*Clement v. Maddick*—was decided by Vice-Chancellor Stuart which has an important bearing on the rights of newspaper proprietors. In this case the defendant Maddick, with two other persons, published a paper called *Penny Bell's Life*. The proprietors of *Bell's Life* applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction; and, without hearing the pleadings of counsel on either side, Vice-Chancellor Stuart at once granted the injunction prayed for, remarking that the word "penny" only told the price of the paper, and that the prefix of that word was not sufficient to show the public that the long-established weekly journal and the new penny paper had no connection with each other.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution, which is situated at Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey, was held on Thursday last at the London Tavern—Alderman Sir G. Carroll in the chair. From the report it appeared that the number of children in the asylum was 276, which would be increased by the election of 20 additional, who, with attendants, &c., would make 370 persons for which the society has to provide. The whole establishment was now under one roof, which was calculated to promote the comfort of the objects of the charity and general economy. Legacies to the extent of £3295 had been left to the asylum. The income for the past year amounted to £18,613 2s. 10d., the expenditure to £17,155 14s. 1d.—making a balance in favour of the institution of £1447 8s. 9d. An election of 20 children then took place; and, thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

**CLOSE OF THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.**—On Sunday evening the series of special services in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was commenced on Advent Sunday, 1858, was brought to a close. The number of persons admitted into the cathedral was larger than on any former occasion. The Bishop of London preached from the 30th and 31st verses of the 14th chapter of the Book of Exodus. His Lordship concluded an eloquent discourse by expressing his earnest hope that the services thus brought to a close would be productive of beneficial results to those who had taken part in them, and announced that, for those who have no regular place of worship to go to, the great Church of Christ Church, Newgate-street, would be opened on Sunday evenings for the future at seven o'clock, free to all comers.

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1861.**—The Society of Arts is beginning to move actively in the preliminary preparations for the "International Exhibition of 1861." In an explanatory statement of their views, just issued, they state the proposition broadly, thus:—"It is proposed that the works to be exhibited in 1861 shall be selected for their excellence; that they shall be arranged in classes, and not according to countries; that music and painting shall be included; and that foreigners shall be admitted to contribute on the same conditions as British exhibitors." The Council of the Society of Arts wish the exhibition to be held on the grounds of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 at South Kensington; and they offer, if the commissioners will sign for £50,000, to be responsible for the other £200,000, which will be necessary as a guarantee fund.

**OUTRAGE AT THE COLOSSEUM.**—It was supposed on Saturday that the wretched man who destroyed the pictures in All Souls' and St. Marylebone Churches had been discovered. A person, who gave his name Edward Sainbrook, and who stated that he had no settled place of residence, was brought up charged on suspicion of having wilfully damaged statues in the grounds of the Colosseum, Regent's Park. The nose and chin of an equestrian statue of Prince Albert, and the head of a similar statue of the Queen, by Wyatt, and valued at £500, were found at daylight that morning cut off with a saw, and lying upon the ground. The police had seen the prisoner near the place, and, knowing him to be in the habit of chalking on walls, arrested him on suspicion. He said, "I have written upon walls, and done so for the last twelve years." On the way to the station-house he pointed to several places, saying, "That's my writing." The words were principally quotations from Scripture. Nothing decisive was adduced to show his connection with the damage done to the statues; he was therefore discharged.

**AT THE MANSION HOUSE,** on Monday, Richard Bedford Allen, fifty-two, formerly a coal-merchant, and latterly an underwriter at Lloyd's, was charged with having forged a transfer of £875 standing in the Bank of England, on the 8th of September last. Mr. Freshfield, for the prosecution, stated that, in consequence of an appointment, Mr. Ashton, a stockbroker, met the prisoner at the Bank on the day in question, when he was accompanied by a lady who was introduced to him as Miss Frances Bedford, on whose behalf the money was to be transferred in the joint names of herself and the prisoner, and the transfer was accordingly effected. Subsequently, however, it appeared that the lady who signed the transfer was not the Miss Frances Bedford in whose name the stock stood, and that the prisoner had taken advantage of the fact that Mr. Ashton did not know Miss Bedford to introduce some other female in her place. Under these circumstances a warrant was applied for, granted by the Lord Mayor, and placed in the hands of Spittle, an active and intelligent detective, who had succeeded in apprehending the prisoner at Altona on the charge of forgery. The facts of the case having been proved by the different witnesses, including the prisoner's cousin, Miss F. Bedford, a remand was made for the formal completion of the depositions, when it was intimated that the prisoner would be committed for trial. The above case is only one out of several of which the prisoner has been guilty. One lady alone, also a relative, has been defrauded of all she possessed—£30,000; and there are other instances of an equally distressing character among the residents at Walthamstow, where the prisoner resided, and had long sustained the highest name for probity and religious principle.

**THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING** held in the Metropolitan District Schools of Art have just been completed, and show satisfactory progress; 1039 students have been examined, of whom 298 have taken rewards of the second or higher grade; and 1760, being almost entirely parish children, have taken 334 of the lower grade. The numbers at each district school have been as follows:—At the training school at South Kensington 280 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 113 obtained rewards; and 400 children of parochial schools, of whom 50 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At St. Martin's 232 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 82 obtained rewards; and 552 children of parochial schools, of whom 88 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Gower-street 102 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 30 obtained rewards. At Spitalfields 155 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 52 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Finsbury 55 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 12 obtained rewards. At St. Thomas Charterhouse 58 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 8 obtained rewards; and 274 children of parochial schools, of whom 56 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Lambeth 71 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 20 obtained rewards; and 222 children of parochial schools, of whom 56 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Rotherhithe 36 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 3 obtained rewards; and 159 children of parochial schools, of whom 25 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Hampstead 7 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 4 obtained rewards. At St. George's-in-the-East 34 students in the 2nd or higher grade, of whom 7 obtained rewards; and 76 children of parochial schools, of whom 7 obtained rewards in the lower grade.

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch Church, offered up special thanks in his congregation on behalf of the hero of the Punjab and his family, as requested, on account of great blessings acknowledged, and for once more being permitted to join, as a family, in the congregation of which they form a part.

An old woman at Plaistow, a fruit-vender, is stated to have "confessed" that she was the person who carried the carpet-bag containing a mutilated body and threw it over Waterloo-bridge. It is further stated that she has mentioned the names of two men by whom she was employed; and that the police are now engaged in investigating the matter.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The eleventh annual exhibition of the models of recently-patented inventions (has just been opened to the public at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The collection is this year an unusually large and interesting one, and shows at a glance the great improvements which have been effected in our manufacturing mechanism since the last exhibition.

**FREEMASONRY.**—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland was reinstated as Grand Master for the thirteenth time. His Lordship appointed as his new grand officers (Lord Panmure remaining as D. Grand Master) Bros. Lord De Tabley, S.G.W.; Sir Thomas Hesketh, J.G.W.; the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, G. Chap.; John Savage, S.G.D.; Fred. Sligh, J.G.D.; and Gavin E. Pocock, G.S.B.

**THE KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The thirteenth annual meeting of this institution took place on Tuesday evening at the schoolhouse, Albert-street, Buxton-street, Spitalfields. Previous to the meeting a tea party was held in the school-room by the supporters and friends of the institution, and the children took part in the festivity. Sir G. Osborne, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Althorpe, presided. The report showed in detail the nature, character, and amount of good achieved through the agency of the institution, and the results were of the most satisfactory character. Several young persons of both sexes received prizes for good conduct.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 860 boys and 899 girls (in all 1699 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1649.—The total deaths registered last week were 1126, exhibiting an increase on those of the previous week, which were 1084. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1069; but as the deaths returned for last week occurred in a population which has increased, they can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase—namely, with 1175. Hence it appears that the deaths of last week were less by 49 than the number which would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Three persons died last week from intemperance. Eight persons, of whom two were men and six women, died at the age of 90 years and upwards. Three of the women died at the age of 95 and one at 96 years.

**THE CHELSEA TRAINING COLLEGE.**—St. Mark's-day fell this year on Easter Monday, on which day the Training College at Chelsea celebrated its anniversary. In consequence of the lamentable fire, mentioned last week, which has completely destroyed the roof of the chapel, the services were held in the Church of St. Mary, West Brompton. About two hundred persons dined together in the College Hall, including seventy former students, and one hundred and two resident students. A large party were afterwards entertained at dessert by the authorities of the college, during which the Principal, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, made a warm-hearted appeal to the students, setting forth the dignity and responsibilities of their office. In the evening the oratorio of "Samson" was sung by the college students, under the leadership of Mr. John Hullah. The large hall of the college was filled with an audience of 350 persons; and about the same number had attended the rehearsal on the previous Saturday evening.

**OPENING OF THE NEW PARK FOR THE PEOPLE AT CAMBERWELL.** On Tuesday the ceremony of opening the new park at Camberwell, well-known as Camberwell-green, took place in the presence of a vast assemblage of persons. At two o'clock a procession was formed consisting of Mr. James Pew, the chairman; Mr. G. W. Marsden, the vestry clerk; Mr. W. Berriman, architect; Messrs. William Howard, James Peachey, Waterloo, Thomas Potts, Cooper, Thomas Cooke, William Coombe, and Mr. Topping, churchwardens and overseers of the parish, and others. The procession having paraded through the grounds, Mr. James Pew in a few words addressed the assembly present, in which he enlarged upon the good that had been done in making that place a sort of "Park for the People," instead of leaving it a waste piece of ground, where rustic assemblies of all kinds were in the habit of congregating, much to the annoyance of the inhabitants of Camberwell, and he hoped that the public generally would do all in their power to preserve what had so far been done. The school children having sung the Old Hundredth Psalm and National Anthem, the gates were thrown open to the public.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—On Monday afternoon the annual meeting of the members of the Art-Union of London was held at the new Adelphi Theatre—Sir C. Barry in the chair. The chairman briefly opened the proceedings of the meeting, and expressed himself as a great admirer and supporter of this important institution. Mr. Godwin, F.R.S., read the report, of which the following are portions:—The subscriptions amount to the sum of £15,210 6s. Subscribers for 1860 will receive for each guinea paid a volume of wood engravings, executed by Mr. W. J. Linton, from the best pictures of thirty deceased British artists; with probably some additional work of art not yet decided on. For a future year the council have commissioned Mr. Willmore, A.E.R.A., to produce a plate in his best manner after Turner's picture of "Italy," which forms part of his remarkable legacy to the nation and the world. The bust of Ajax, No. 86, in the Townley Collection, has been reduced by Mr. Delpech, and produced in bronze. Some examples will form part of the present distribution, with other bronzes previously made for the society. A medal of Wilkie has been determined on, and this will be executed by Mr. Leonard Wyon. The reserve fund now amounts to the sum of £3882. The report having been received, and some formal business transacted, the drawing of the prizes commenced.

## THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

In the Number of this Journal for April 2 we illustrated the arrival of a party of the Neapolitan exiles in London. We now engrave (on page 425) Portraits of five of these unfortunate gentlemen, whose long sufferings, borne with such Christian fortitude, have called forth in an extraordinary degree the sympathies of the British people. The best known of these victims of despotic power, in England at least, is Baron Carlo Poerio, descended from one of the most ancient families of Calabria. Ferdinand of Naples, terrified at a successful revolution in Sicily, and threatened by a similar outbreak from the Neapolitans, granted the latter a constitution in 1848. Carlo Poerio, whose name was equally popular in either Sicily, had a principal share in the councils of the Crown during the constitutional period; and, trusting to the good faith of the King, his repeated protestations, and oath to respect the freely-given liberties, employed all his influence in endeavouring to maintain a good understanding between the nation and the Sovereign, whose past government had shaken confidence in him. How Baron Poerio was rewarded by the King, after the bloody consummation of May, 1848, and with what equanimity he suffered his chain and spurned every advance from a shameless and ruthless Government, intent only on debasing him, all Europe knows. Baron Poerio, now fifty-five years old, is of middle stature, slightly bending, with a countenance rather pale, but agreeable and open. The age of Il Duca Castromediano Caballero is forty-four; that of Silvio Spaventa, who is of no profession, thirty-nine; of Cesare Braico, a physician, 36; and of Giuseppe Pica, a lawyer, forty-six. The long and severe imprisonment to which these gentlemen have been subjected has told greatly on their constitutions, but chiefly perhaps on that of Poerio. A few weeks of freedom, among kind and sympathising friends, has, however, worked wonders on all of them, strengthening their frames, and imparting elasticity to their minds. The delicacy and discretion, the good taste and gentlemanly feeling, of these exiles during their residence here have endeared them to all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance. One of their band, Carlo de Angeli, thus pours out his gratitude in an address to the people of Great Britain:—"When, saved as by a miracle from the unheard-of ferocity of the Neapolitan Government, I first put my foot, in company with the remainder of my companions, on this free soil, I was, O generous people of Great Britain, more moved by the reception which we met with on our arrival than by the gratification at finding myself free from the chains which I had worn for ten long years. The hospitality of Queenstown, the town to which we were taken after leaving the American ship—the prompt assistance with which Cork and some other neighbouring towns provided for our pressing wants—the spontaneous and popular demonstrations of friendliness and sympathy we received at Bristol and London—the generous donations offered by the people of England—all such considerations inspire not only my own soul, but that of every true son of Italy, with feelings of thankfulness and acknowledgment that can never be obliterated."

## DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

An Extraordinary Gazette was published on Saturday last, containing the following proclamation:—

"VICTORIA R.

"Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued till Thursday, the 6th day of May next, we do for that end publish this our Royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Thursday, the 6th day of May next; and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our Royal proclamation, under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament, which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 31st day of May next.

"Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of our reign. God save the Queen."

[A similar proclamation for Scotland directs the election of sixteen Peers on the 10th of May next, and the writs are returnable on the 31st of May next.]

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

On Saturday night last a special messenger arrived at the General Post Office with the writs for the new Parliament, which were immediately dispatched to all parts of the kingdom. In most of the cities and towns the election writs were publicly read on Monday by the Mayors, the nomination day being fixed in most boroughs for Friday, so that where there is a contest the polling will take place to-day (Saturday). The county elections will follow in the ensuing week, and all the returns will be completed within a month. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to the political character of the new House of Commons, the loss or gain of the Ministry in the ensuing elections being very variously estimated, most of the journals giving the advantage to the side which they espouse. The *Globe* states that, "having gone carefully through the circumstances calculated to throw light on the election contests, the Ministerial gain will be about thirteen, leaving Ministers in a minority of 108, with which they will have to carry on the Government, and justify the serious step they have taken in this crisis." Prophecies partaking necessarily much of guess-work seem, however, uncalled for when the event prophesied is so near completion; we shall, therefore, abstain from speculating on what may be the kind or quality of the produce of the forthcoming elections, but wait patiently the ripening process of the hustings and polling-booths, so that we may chronicle facts. Some of the first fruits of the general election can, however, be gathered at once. Marylebone led off on Wednesday. Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Edwin James were duly proposed and seconded; after which the threat of a Stanley opposition was executed by the nomination of the noble Lord, and the demand for a poll on his behalf. Sir B. Hall and Mr. James afterwards put themselves in communication with Lord Stanley, and elicited from him that he knew nothing of what had been done in his name at Marylebone, and that he intended to sit for Lynn. The result of the poll was what under such circumstances might have been anticipated; the numbers at the close being—James, 5159; Hall, 4698; Stanley, 1033. We have engraved at page 429 of the Supplement portraits of the hon. members for Marylebone. At Lambeth, on Thursday, two Liberals were likewise elected, there being no opposition to Mr. Williams and Mr. Roupell, the late members. Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Villiers Shelley were re-elected on the same day, without a contest, for the city of Westminster. At Hatfield, on Thursday, the Right Hon. W. Cowper (Liberal) and Sir W. Parnham (Conservative) were re-elected; and on the same day Mr. Glyn (Liberal) was again chosen by the electors of Kendal to represent them in Parliament. In Scotland, on Thursday, Colonel Sykes (Liberal) was again returned for Aberdeen; and the Hon. A. Kinnaird (Liberal) was on the same day re-elected for Perth. In subsequent editions we shall give the results of such other elections as may be known.

The nominations for next week as at present known are as follows:—  
Monday, May 2.—Argyllshire, Berkshire, Berwickshire, Brecknockshire, Buckinghamshire, Cardiganshire, Cheshire (South), Clackmannan and Kinross-shire, Cumberland (West), Derbyshire (North), Devonshire (South), Dorsetshire, Dumfriesshire, Durham County (North), Flintshire, Forfarshire, Gloucestershire (West), Haddingtonshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Inverness-shire, Kent (East), Lancashire (South), Linlithgowshire, Norfolk (East), Northamptonshire (South), Oxfordshire, Perthshire, Renfrewshire, Shropshire (South), Staffordshire (North), Suffolk (West), Surrey (West), Warwickshire (North), Westmorland, Wigton Burghs, Worcestershire (West), Wiltshire (South).

Tuesday, May 3.—Ayrshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire (North), Cumberland (East Division), Denbigh, Dumfries, Elgin (District), Essex (North), Falkirk Burghs, Fifeshire, Hants (North), Kent (West), Lancashire (South), Northamptonshire (North), Northumberland (South), Nottinghamshire (North Division), Peebles (County), Rutlandshire, St. Andrew's Burghs, Shropshire (North), Somerset (West), Staffordshire (South), Stirlingshire, Surrey (East), Sussex (East), Sutherlandshire, Warwickshire (South), Wigtownshire, Wilts (North), Worcestershire (East).

Wednesday, May 4.—Aberdeenshire, Anglesea County, Bute, Cornwall (West), Derbyshire (South Division), Dumfriesshire, Edinburgh (County), Glamorganshire, Hants (South), Kincardineshire, Lanarkshire, Lincolnshire (North), Lincolnshire (South), Monmouthshire, Roxburghshire, Somerset (East), Sussex (West), Suffolk (East), Yorkshire (East Riding).

Thursday, May 5.—Carmarthen County, Carmarthen District, Carnarvonshire, Cornwall (East Division), Herefordshire, Merionethshire, Montgomery, Montgomeryshire, Middlesex (North Riding), Ross and Cromarty Shires, Yorkshire (North Riding).

Friday, May 6.—Ayr Districts, Gloucestershire (East), Kirkcudbright, Norfolk (West), Pembrokehire.

Saturday, May 7.—Radnorshire, Yorkshire (West Riding).

## PARLIAMENTS AND PREMIERS OF THIS CENTURY.

The duration of the seventeen Parliaments that have existed during the present century is as follows:—

Assembled.	Dissolved.	Assembled.	Dissolved.
1. 2. Nov. 15, 1802 ..	June 29, 1802	10. June 14, 1831 ..	Jan. 3, 1832
3. Dec. 16, 1806 ..	Oct. 24, 1806	11. Jan. 19, 1833 ..	Dec. 30, 1834
4. June 22, 1807 ..	April 29, 1807	12. Feb. 19, 1835 ..	July 17, 1837
5. Nov. 22, 1812 ..	Sept. 29, 1812	13. Nov. 15, 1837 ..	June 23, 1841
6. Jan. 14, 1819 ..	June 10, 1816	14. Aug. 11, 1841 ..	July 23, 1847
7. April 21, 1820 ..	Feb. 29, 1820	15. Nov. 18, 1847 ..	July 1, 1852
8. Nov. 14, 1826 ..	June 2, 1826	16. Aug. 20, 1852 ..	March 21, 1857
9. Oct. 26, 1830 ..	July 24, 1830	17. April 30, 1857 ..	April 23, 1859
	April 23, 1831		

The following is a list of Premiers during the present century:—  
January, 1801, Right Hon. William Pitt, having held office from December, 1783.  
March, 1801, Right Hon. Henry Addington, afterwards created Lord Sidmouth.  
May 1, 1804, Right Hon. William Pitt.  
February, 1806, Lord Grenville.  
March, 1807, Duke of Portland.  
December, 1809, Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval.  
June, 1812, Lord Liverpool.  
April, 1827, George Canning.  
August, 1827, Viscount Goderich.  
January, 1828, Duke of Wellington.  
November, 1830, Earl Grey.  
July, 1834, Viscount Melbourne.  
December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel.  
April, 1835, Lord Melbourne.  
August, 1841, Sir Robert Peel.  
June, 1846, Lord John Russell.  
February, 1852, Earl of Derby.  
December, 1852, Earl of Aberdeen.  
February, 1855, Lord Palmerston.  
February, 1858, Earl of Derby.

There have, therefore, been twenty Administrations in the present century; only four of which have lasted four years each—viz., those of Lord Liverpool, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell.

**SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.**—At the customary election of sixteen representative Peers for Scotland, which will be held at Holyrood Palace on the 10th proximo, there will be three vacancies to fill up, even if the other thirteen should all be re-elected as a matter of course. Two vacancies are occasioned by the bestowal of the English barony of Strathpey on the Earl of Seafield, and the intended grant of a similar honour to Lord Elphinstone. The third vacancy will arise from the retirement of Lord Sinclair, who has long been the senior representative Peer, and who has nearly completed his 91st year, and is the oldest member of the Upper House, with the exception of Viscount St. Vincent. We understand that the Earls of Haddington and Morton, and Lord Saltoun, have announced themselves as candidates for the expected and actual vacancies.

The present Government, through their law officers, have brought in bills for consolidating the statute law of England and Ireland in the case of criminal writings, malicious injuries, coinage offences, personation, forgery, offences against the person, and larceny. These bills will have to be renewed on the assembling of the new Parliament.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THERE is little news in literature. All table talk turns on war—on Lombardy and Lombard-street.

Art is at its height. On Monday next, the first Monday in May, the Royal Academy opens its treasures to the public. It will be, it is said, a bad year for coloured canvas and panel. People are thinking more of Enfield and Hounslow, of Deptford and Woolwich—

Deptford and Woolwich, navy-building towns—

than they are thinking of Landseers and Leslies, of Millais or of Mulready.

That complete public-letter writer, Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, is at Marseilles, on his way home from India to England. A telegraph from Printing House-square reached him at Marseilles with a request to turn his steps, not to London, but to Lombardy. His reply is understood to have been that, for the present, he preferred the banks of the Thames to the banks of the Ticino. No wonder: we are not all made of iron.

The plaster colossal angel in Apsley House garden, part of the St. Paul's monument to the Iron Duke, is a curiosity in its way. It is Raphaellesque, certainly; but Marochetti, as was well observed by a Royal Academician (not a sculptor), has made his angel turn her back on Wyatt's Wellington, and turn up her nose at Westmacott's Achilles.

Here, in the dearth of literary news, is a letter, hitherto unpublished, from no less a person than Dr. Johnson, and addressed to his fellow-student at Pembroke College, Oxford:—

TO DR. ADAMS.

Sir,—The gentleman who brings this is a learned Benedictine, in whose monastery I was treated with all the civilities which the society had means or opportunity of showing. I dined in their refectory and studied in their library, and had the favour of their company to other places as curiosity led me. I therefore take the liberty of recommending him to you, Sir, and to Pembroke College, to be shown that a lotterd stranger is not treated with less regard at Oxford than in France, and hope that you and my fellow-colleagues will not be unwilling to acknowledge some obligation for benefits conferred on one who has had the honour of studying amongst you.

I am Sir, your obedient humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

May 29, 1776.

Johnson had the art, most unmistakably, of writing a good letter.

The extraordinarily high prices which two pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds extracted last month from the pockets of the Marquis of Hertford and Lord Ward have had the not unexpected effect of bringing two more Sir Joshuas under the hammer of the auctioneer. On Saturday, June the 11th, Messrs. Christie and Manson will sell "two very beautiful and important works of this great master—being portraits of Miss Ridge and Miss Gwatkin." These charming works, we are assured, "are in a most perfect state of preservation, and have never before been out of the family of the great painter." We trust that the trustees of the National Gallery will be on the look out, and to good purpose.

London antiquaries are on the tremble. All that remains of Clarendon House—the London residence of the great Lord Chancellor of human nature—seems doomed to destruction. The two Corinthian columns at the entrance of "The Three Kings," near Berkeley-street, Berkeley square, are on their way, it is said, to dealers in firewood and old materials. Let us hope that they may be preserved.

An excellent acquisition to its treasures has just been made by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. It is a portrait of Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, by an artist catalogued in Walpole of the name of Greenhill. You can read the man in the likeness. It is by far the best portrait that exists of this great man. It is much superior to Lord Stamford and Warrington's portrait at Dunham-Massey, and superior to the portrait which the present Lord Shaftesbury possesses of his illustrious ancestor.

Miss Burdett Coutts is not, we are requested to state, on the best authority, the proffered donor of ten thousand pounds to the Literary Fund. Rumour was a little loose in adding this noble act to the many acts of sympathy and liberality done with so much ladylike secrecy by Miss Coutts. The proffered donor, we are now told, is the proffered donor of the library. Thus, if this is the case, what was acquired by literature will revert to literature.

A little news about Hogarth will interest the readers of this column. Where, has been often asked, is the original drawing of Hogarth's well-known engraving of Simon Lord Lovat? We can answer the question—it is in London, at Lord Saltoun's.

The Royal Academy of Arts seems indifferent to money. The Academy has named Sir Charles Barry as its architect, the best, we admit, and at the same time the dearest, architect that England has produced.

The many admirers of Lord Byron have been curious to see the great poet's correspondence with his friend John Cam Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton, and alive), but his Lordship has most sturdily stood out against obliging the poet's admirers. Of what the correspondence was like we had a taste on Thursday last, when a very long letter to "my dear Hobhouse," of four pages folio, was sold, it is said, to "my dear Hobhouse" himself, for four pounds eight shillings. "I will not sell Newstead," writes the author of "Childe Harold." "No, no, no!" And then he says, "I have been ill and well, and sick and sorry, and glad and coming, and going and staying, like the rest of mankind, without gaining a step towards improvement, except in languages; and even there my head is but a Babel of bad sounds. For want of better employment I began several plans of scribbling, but have been wise enough to destroy them all except the poem, of which, you recollect, I had finished two cantos, to which I have added nothing." This poem was "Childe Harold." Why not gratify the public, my Lord Broughton, with a printed sight of Byron's correspondence with your Lordship?

It is stated that the commodious premises recently erected in Stationers' Hall-court are to be occupied by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. shortly after Midsummer; and that Messrs. R. Griffin and Co., of Glasgow, who are about to assume a position in the Row commensurate with the extent of their business in this country, have taken Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Ave Maria-lane, now occupied by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and formerly by Westley and Davies, Scatchard and Letterman, and the late Mr. Hughes.

FOUR WORKS BY DESCARTES FOUND.—It had long been a matter of regret to scientific men that four manuscripts, known to have been written by Descartes, and bearing the following titles, "Considerations on Science in General," "Something on Algebra," "Experimenta," and "Olympica," had disappeared, leaving no trace of their existence. Count Foucher de Careil has now discovered copies of them in an old press, which had not been opened for years, in the Library of Hanover.

THE BLUE-COAT BOYS.—On Easter Tuesday, according to annual custom, the boys of Christ's Hospital walked in procession, accompanied by their masters, to the Royal Exchange, thence they proceeded to the Mansion House, where they were regaled each with a glass of wine and two buns, and each of the 652 boys received a shilling, each of the 40 monitors half-a-crown, and each of the 15 Grecians a guinea. They were joined by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, most of the Aldermen, the Recorder, Under-Sheriffs, the civic officers, and a distinguished company. Afterwards they proceeded in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Rev. T. Briant, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, preached a most eloquent sermon.

## MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA (Covent Garden) reopened after Easter on Tuesday. The full strength of Mr. Gye's company is not yet mustered; but it was sufficient on that evening to give a very complete and very fine performance of "La Gazza Ladra." Mdlle. Lotti, as may be supposed from the accounts already given of her, was quite in her element in the part of *Ninetta*. Her personation of this most interesting heroine of humble life was so full of truth and reality that we could have imagined we saw the poor girl actually before us; and the sorrows of the poor barmaid, as painted by her, were more affecting than the deepest tragedy. Mdlle. Lotti is deficient in the mechanism of singing; but she possesses the soul, and many of the attainments, of a great artist—a beautiful voice, perfect intonation, pure taste, and great feeling. We believe that she is still in a state of progress, and that probably she will one day be a more complete artist than she is now. She had a most flattering reception, which was entirely deserved. Gardoni performed *Gianetto*, the young sailor, and, we need hardly say, gave all possible interest to the part. Debassini was the veteran *Fernando*, the girl's father—a fine part, in which Tamburini used to be so pathetic. Without comparing Debassini to that unrivalled artist, we can say that his performance was excellent, both in a dramatic and vocal point of view. In the part of the *Podesta* he displayed his rich comic humour, softening, however, the atrocious features, of the character, and making the old libertine ridiculous more than odious. This was not Lablache's reading, but both may be admissible. The opera was got up with the completeness and splendour which characterise this theatre. Costa's superb orchestra, employed upon music really worthy of its powers, was in all its glory. The magnificent overture was a treat of itself quite worth bestowing an evening to have the pleasure to hear it. The same opera was repeated on Thursday.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA AT DRURY LANE (for both houses bear the same denomination) opened on Easter Monday. The aspect of the theatre in the process of transforming it into an Italian opera-house is so changed that the old house is scarcely recognisable. The first circle is entirely converted into private boxes, and a considerable number are formed in the other circles. The interior is richly painted and decorated, and in all the arrangements comfort as well as elegance is provided for. The piece was "La Sonnambula," with Mdlle. Victoire Balfe as *Amina*, and Signor Mongini (a new-comer) as *Elvino*. The favourable impression made by the young lady at the Covent Garden house two years ago must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers; but she has made great progress since that time. She has gained physical strength, which she required; and her voice, without any loss of its youthful freshness, has acquired strength, firmness, and the power of fatigue. Throughout a trying and arduous part she showed no sign of exhaustion; and her concluding effort, the famous "Ah, non giunge," was the most brilliant of all. She was received with acclamations; and her success was triumphant. Signor Mongini has a high Continental reputation, and deserves to be reckoned among the great tenors of the day. In person he is rather stout and short—not the figure of a stage Adonis, certainly—and his acting, though animated, errs somewhat on the side of exaggeration. But he has a magnificent voice, equally remarkable for power, extent, and sweetness; and he is evidently an accomplished artist. His reception, like that of Miss Balfe, was flattering in the extreme. Badioli's *Conte Rodolfo* was genial and gentlemanlike; and he sang the sweet melody, "Vi raviglio," with great feeling. The subordinate parts were well sustained, and the whole performance was highly satisfactory.

On Tuesday (Drury Lane is open six nights a week) the production of "La Favorita" gave occasion for more than one debut. The most remarkable was that of Mme. Guarducci, a lady who, though hitherto unknown even by name to the English public, turns out to be a performer of the very highest order. Her antecedents are unknown to us; but she is evidently in the fulness and maturity of her powers. She is beautiful in face and person; noble and distinguished in aspect; possessed of an exquisite voice, and gifted with the genius and acquirements of a great tragedian. She at once took the audience (as it were) by storm, and her whole performance created a degree of excitement rarely witnessed. Giuglini reappeared in his great part of *Fernando*, acting and singing more beautifully than ever. We have scarcely ever seen anything more deeply moving than the closing scene of that most pathetic drama, or anything more enthusiastic than the acclamations which followed. There were two other debuts, both of them important—that of Signor Lanzoni in the part of *King Alfonso*, and that of Signor Fagotti as the priest *Baldassare*. Both were fine performances, especially that of Lanzoni, who, with a baritone voice of rare quality, is a good actor and an excellent singer. The same opera was repeated on Wednesday, and the "Sonnambula" on Thursday. Thus Mr. Smith has begun his campaign with vigour, and in a manner which augurs well for his season.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—The Easter burlesque at this theatre is really a magnificent affair. It is from the pen of Mr. Frank Talfourd; and, as usual with this author, on a classical subject. The title at once explains the theme: "Electra in a New Electric Light." It may thus be seen that the punning begins before the playing; and when the playing does begin the punning also sets in fierce and fast. During the early scenes the puns occur with nearly every couplet; but the author's vein is not so fertile as he proceeds, and towards the end they drop off considerably, and leave the action to its legitimate interest. Perhaps this is the natural course of dramatic development. The classical story is, we may take for granted, well known. The characters of *Agisthus* and *Clytemnestra* are immediately recognisable, and their antecedents thoroughly understood. Mr. Compton and Mrs. Wilkins caricatured them with the utmost force and the finest tact. Then there were Miss Louise Leclercq as *Chrysothemis*, in love with *Orestes*; Miss Maria Ternan as *Orestes* himself, Miss Fanny Wright as *Pylades*, his friend, and Miss Eliza Weekes as *Electra*. A constellation of beauty and vivacity like this could not fail of extraordinary effect. Mr. Clark, as *Lycus*, must not be omitted. The witty author has contrived for him a wrestling match with Miss Ternan, which was managed on the part of the lady with wonderful spirit. After all, however, there was a difficulty which the author had to avoid—the catastrophe. *Orestes* slaying his mother was a stern tragic duty too onerous for extravagance. To avoid the obvious danger he has introduced *Nemesis*, who prompts the guilty tyrant and his guiltless wife to poison one another. The concluding scene, in which *Nemesis* appears, and a transformation of the scenery takes place, representative of the restoration of *Orestes* to his rights, and the "Congress of the Four Great Powers of the Earth, Sea, Fire, and Air, through whose mediation it is hoped that a lasting and not dishonourable piece may be happily concluded," is really gorgeous. Mr. Buckstone seems to have resolved to distance all competition. Throughout the drama, indeed, all the pictures are beautiful. Palatial chambers, sacred groves, curtained galleries, city squares, banqueting halls, all are finely painted and admirably set. A classical divertissement, invented by Mr. Leclercq, was charming; and the whole arrangement of the action beyond criticism.

NEW ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster has resorted to the witty pages of Le Sage for the story and subject of his Easter burlesque, which is called "Asmodeus, the Devil on Two Sticks." The piece is beautifully mounted; and, with some designs by Tony Johannot, may fairly compete, in scenery, tableaux, visions, and costumes, with the elaborate and splendid gettings-up of other houses. The scenes are comical enough, and rendered wonderfully effective by the vigorous display of energy on the part of Mrs. A. Mellon, who, in a combat with three suitors, displays equal pugnacity and agility. This is *Don Cleophas Zambullo*—he it is, the "young Spanish swell of the first fashion" who lays about him in such artistic style. Never did Miss Woolgar act better than Mrs. Mellon does in her new part; never were we more impressed with her intelligence, grace, and personal advantages. Her elocution since her engagement at the Lyceum has wonderfully improved, and there is now a breadth and volume in her utterance capable of anything. The success of the piece was also

partly due to Miss Kate Kelly, who contrived to impersonate a burlesque *Stender* with much effect. This was *Don Mendoza*, the friend of *Don Cleophas*, who, when roused from his apathy, can wield a sword with courage. Paul Bedford, however, is the hero of the burlesque opening, who, as *Don Fernando*, the uncle of the "kneese" who is the heroine, trades on *Leonora's* charms, and, by his sinister practices, produces the fray in which *Don Cleophas'* courage becomes so distinguished. Miss Mary Keeley has a pleasant little noisy part in the fair maid who is thus made alternately the subject of barter and conflict. *Don Cleophas*, for all his valour, has to find refuge in a magician's garret, where *Asmodeus* is confined in a bottle, whom he delivers, and by whom he is conveyed to the housetops of Madrid, according to the novel. Here it is that the visionary tableaux of Tony Johannot are introduced—representing Lucifer, Uriel, Leviathan, Belphegor, and Astorath. *Asmodeus* is cleverly enough represented by Mr. J. L. Toole, whose grotesque positions are suggestive of demoniac attributes. The *Don* at length offends the fiend, and is put to sleep, like a naughty boy. The rest of the action, except the concluding scene, passes in Dreamland. The *Don* is in the gardens of the Palace of Algiers, with his friend *Mendoza* and his mistress *Leonora*, all as slaves to the *Dey*, who is again impersonated by Mr. Toole. Then occur a *pas de bouquets*, an attempt to escape, and assistance given by the Light, the Lamp, and the Link of the Harem, three ladies "Dey," named *Fatima*, *Dudu*, and *Zuleika*, in order thereto; a trial of friendship, and an awakening, with a terrible conflagration; from which last *Leonora* is rescued by the *Bottle Nap*, who, placing her hand in the *Don's*, indicates the union to be soon ratified by Hymen, and leads the way to a "Grand Finale at the Cremorne of Madrid," when the curtain, by a parody on "Lillibullero," is brought down with applause. The burlesque is very successful.

STHAND.—"Which of the Two" is the title of a new comediotta contributed to this stage by Mr. J. Maddison Morton. It proceeds on the very old accident of two twin brothers resembling each other so closely that innumerable mistakes occur provocative of excessive laughter. The scene is laid in Russia, and the fraternal couple are military pages in the Imperial household. The two brothers are represented by two ladies—*Alexis Bettman* by Miss Maria Simpson, and *Paul Bettman* by Miss Charlotte Saunders. These were aided in their efforts by Mr. H. J. Turner and Mr. James Bland; and the mirth, as might be expected, was accordingly uproarious. It is needless to add that the piece was entirely successful.

SURREY.—A drama in three acts has been constructed for this theatre from Captain Reade's romance of "Oceola." The piece is, in fact, so entitled. It is not needful to set forth the plot of a work so well known. How *Oceola* baffles all the contrivances of the quadroom woodman, *Yellow Lake* (Mr. Basil Potter), and saves *Virginia* from his dagger; how he has also to defend himself against his rival the planter, *Arens Ringgold* (Mr. H. Vandenhoff), and how the latter seeks to assassinate *Virginia's* brother, because he favours *Oceola's* suit; and how, at last, the lovers triumph over all obstacles, and are made happy, need not be dwelt upon. Mr. Croswick, as the gallant hero, conducted himself to the satisfaction of the audience. The drama was effectively placed on the boards, with scenery and costumes appropriate, and accompanied with music by Mr. Jolly, that aided, in an important degree, the particular effects.

ASTLEY'S.—A new Easter piece was produced here founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." The story furnishes opportunity for equestrian display, picturesque scenery, and vigorous action. The Lists of Ashby were most effectively illustrated. The drama is in three acts, and achieved more than a success—it was a positive triumph. The scenes in the circle still continue to astonish, and the Clow to amuse.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Falconer's comedy of "Extremes" was produced on Monday as the Easter entertainment here, Mrs. Weston being engaged for *Mrs. Wildbriar*. It has been well put on the stage, and will, in all probability, be fairly appreciated by the Orientals.

GRECIAN.—A new drama, entitled "Ruthven," was produced on Monday as an Easter piece. It is a modified version of "The Vampire"—a Parisian spectacle, and is most elaborately produced with scenery and costumes very striking, and likely to prove exceedingly attractive. The representation is altogether well conducted, and the acting most impressive: though the subject partakes of the terrible and appalling, it is, nevertheless, interesting from the judicious manner in which the theme has been treated.

GREAT GLOBE.—This establishment stands out from other places of entertainment for the holidays by the novelty of its experiments. A grand moving diorama of a tour up the Rhine, consisting of forty-four tableaux, and explained in a lecture by Mr. Livingstone, attracted crowds on Easter Monday. The pictures are as full of merit as the subjects of interest. Such views as those of the Drachenfels, the Snowy Mountains, and the Source of the Rhine cannot fail of being attractive. The other portions of the exhibition we have already described in previous notices. The whole affords unparalleled sources both of amusement and instruction.

ADELAIDE GALLERY.—This interior is now opened under the name of the "Theatre of Variety;" and on Monday introduced the Livermore family to public attention. The troupe is a juvenile one;—a company of children, indeed, but who have been educated to act with sufficient power and discrimination. One child, of five years, and called "The Infant Keeley," has remarkable talent. The nature of the entertainment is likely to interest holiday visitors, and promises fair to be successful.

CLARA SEYTON'S OMNIBUS.—That laughter is no bad thing the experience which we occasionally have of it is a satisfactory, nay, a conclusive, proof. Some hearty and really justifiable laughs—"snatches of merriment," which really might set any hypocondriac into good humour, and smooth out to the horizontal many of the by far too vertical wrinkles of the man who is uncomfortable, or thinks himself so—may be obtained, at a light expenditure, by a glance, at St. Martin's Hall, when Clara Seyton is playing.

TESTIMONIALS.—The service of plate subscribed for by a large and important body of the civil servants of the Crown for good work rendered by Sir Richard Madox Bromley, in obtaining the recent repeal of the Civil Service Superannuation Act of the late reign, was on Saturday last presented to Sir Richard. Phillips, of Cockspur-street, designed and executed the service, and the address on the occasion was spoken by Mr. Peter Cunningham.

A testimonial fund having been raised for the Curates of St. Giles', Camberwell, there has been presented to the Rev. William Whitehead, who has ministered there thirteen years, an inkstand and two hundred and fifty guineas; and to the Rev. Michael Seymour Edgells, who has ministered there six years, an inkstand and one hundred and fifty guineas, to both likewise a most gratifying address.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Thames Subscription Club, at their anniversary dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, presented R. N. Phillips, Esq., with a handsome silver cup "as a token of respect for his public ability and services, whilst holding the office of president, and as a mark of their personal esteem."

Captain Kellock and his officers and crew, who took out the *Pacha* of Egypt's steam-yacht to Alexandria, have arrived home. The *Pacha* presented Capt. Kellock and each of his officers with a gold snuff-box, and the crew with £500, to be divided amongst them.

A very interesting meeting, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held last week, to present to Mr. H. E. Gurney a testimonial of respect and esteem from the teachers of twenty of the ragged schools of the east of London.

The Emperor of the French has accepted a copy of Mr. Henry Bradbury's recent work on "Nature Printing," and has presented that gentleman with a gold snuff-box, surmounted by the Imperial crown and cipher in brilliants.

"TO THE WORLD."—In an advertisement, with this heading, in the column of a contemporary, a person signing himself L'Esperance thus hopefully throws himself upon the charity of the world at large:—"A gentleman having had occasion to borrow the sum of £20, to be repaid within a certain period, and being unable by adverse circumstances to refund the same, makes this appeal to the world, promising that, if the world will thus credit him, he will repay it in smaller instalments to the poor around him, as opportunity shall be afforded and occasion shall be given." Persons having the money to spare will most likely prefer being their own almoners, under the impression that "a gentleman" who could not pay his first loan might not have the power or the will to repay the second. The query irresistibly suggests itself—Was the first loan obtained by means of an advertisement?

The Chevalier Guidi has just discovered at the excavations which are being made at Ostia, in the Papal States, a statue of Venus of the size of life, in an attitude similar to that of the Venus de Medici. The newly-discovered statue is in a better state of preservation than the other, and some artists even assert that it is more beautiful.



## LITERATURE.

THE LAWS OF CONTRAST OF COLOUR, AND THEIR APPLICATION TO THE ARTS. By M. E. CHEVREUL. Translated from the French by JOHN SPANTON. New Edition. Routledge and Co.

The importance of M. Chevreul's investigations on the subject of colour has long been recognised and acknowledged by the scientific and manufacturing world; but the subject has not hitherto received that amount of attention from the general public to which it is justly

primary colour has for its complementary colour the secondary colour which is composed of the other two primaries; and, *vice versa*, that every secondary colour has for its complementary the primary colour which does not enter into its composition. Thus red is complementary to green, blue to orange, and yellow to violet; and *vice versa*. The principle established by M. Chevreul is simply this—that the eye, after looking for any period, more or less in duration, upon any one colour, immediately acquires an aptitude to see the complementary of that colour which will influence its appreciation of all objects upon which it may simultaneously or immediately afterwards rest. For instance, during or immediately after looking at red, white will present a greenish hue, and objects of all other colours will be more or less qualified by the latter hue. Thus—red, the complementary of green, placed by the side of green, increases its intensity; and so of blue in juxtaposition with orange and greenish-yellow with violet. And when the complementary colour to any colour acting upon another colour in juxtaposition is partly composed of the last-named colour, or when the colour in juxtaposition is partly composed of the said complementary, the colour common to both becomes intensified in the colour in juxtaposition; for instance, orange being placed beside red, the orange will acquire a yellowish tint from the green complementary to red, and the red a purple tint from the blue complementary to orange. Again, as equal portions of the three primary colours mixed produce black: green beside black makes it look reddish; blue beside black makes it look less brilliant, or somewhat rusty; while orange by the side of black makes it look more brilliant in colour.

But we must not extend these examples, which will be sufficient for the purpose of illustrating the theory the author works upon. We now quote a passage which gives a practical illustration of the principles established by him:—

I have thought it the more necessary to mention under a special name the phenomenon which I call mixed contrast, as it explains certain facts remarked by dealers in coloured fabrics, as well as the inconvenience felt by painters, who, wishing to produce an exact imitation of their models, look at them so long as to be unable to perceive their tones and modifications. I will mention two facts which have been communicated to me by manufacturers, referring the reader to Part II. for the application of the study of mixed contrasts to painting.

First Fact.—When a purchaser has looked a long time at a yellow cloth, and he is then shown an orange, orange-red, or scarlet one, he finds it dull, and judges it to be a dark or crimson red; for, in fact, the retina affected by the yellow has a tendency to see violet; and hence all the yellow of the orange colour disappears, and the eye sees it as a red, or a red inclining to violet.

Second Fact.—If there be presented to a purchaser, one after another, fourteen pieces of a red fabric, he judges the six or seven last pieces to be less beautiful than the first, although they may be all identical. What is the reason of this false judgment? It is, that the eyes which have seen six or eight red pieces in succession are in the same condition as if they had looked steadily for the same length of time at a single red stuff—having a tendency to see the complementary of red; that is, green. This tendency necessarily enfeebles the brilliancy of the red of the last pieces. The dealer, therefore, that he may not be a sufferer from the fatigued eyes of his customer, after showing him a few red pieces, should present some green ones, to restore the eyes to their normal state. If the view of the green were sufficiently prolonged to pass the normal state, the eyes would acquire a tendency to see red, and then the pieces seen last would appear more beautiful than the rest.

Basing his observations upon the simple principles thus established, M. Chevreul expatiates at length upon the law of the harmony of colours both by analogy and contrast, and the application of it to tapestry, wall-painting, glass windows, brass and other ornaments, furniture generally, and even dress itself. We shall conclude our notice with one or two examples from the last-named department. In the first place, let those who are not formed in the mould of Adonis know that gay colours, and in general an ornamental style of dress, are more becoming to them than a plainer suit, by diverting the eye from the contemplation of their features; whilst persons really handsome, or with an intellectual and elevated cast of features, cannot be too plainly attired, and will light up the most sombre colours employed in their garments or the accessories with which they are surrounded. This is a useful hint for portrait-painters, who, with commonplace sitters, and unless they have the genius of Titian, should beware of employing the dark backgrounds so often adopted by that great master of character and chiaroscuro.

So, also, in men's clothing. Let the gentlemen who delight to parade a "complete suit" of grey, check, or brown mixture, now so much in vogue at certain advertising-shops, know that "a dress composed of cloths of different colours may be worn much longer, and will appear better, although nearly worn out, than a suit of a single colour, even when the latter is of a piece identical with one of the first." And why? When one of the articles of dress in a suit all of one material has lost its freshness, by having been worn more than the others, the difference will be increased by contrast. "Thus," says M. Chevreul, "new black trousers, worn with a coat and waistcoat of the same colour, but old and slightly rusty, will bring out this latter tint, while at the same time the black of the trousers will appear brighter. White trousers, or reddish-grey, will correct the effect of which I speak."

Upon the management of the complexion, as qualified by dress, M. Chevreul expatiates at considerable length; and as this is a subject peculiarly interesting to the ladies, and more especially so at this period of the year, when the spring fashions are coming in, and spring purchases being made, we will put them in possession of a few axioms for their guidance. In the first place, then, rose-red, maroon, and light crimson, are colours which have the serious disadvantage of rendering the complexion more or less green. Whenever worn they ought to be separated from the skin by a border of white lace or tulle. Delicate green is favourable to fair complexions which are deficient in rose; but it is not favourable to high complexions, "nor to those which have a tint of orange mixed with brown, because the red they add to this tint will be of a brick-red hue." Dark green would be better for this class of complexions. Yellow, which imparts a violet hue to a fair skin, may be worn with advantage by brunettes. Violet imparts greenish-yellow to fair complexions, and augments the yellow tint of yellow and orange skins. It is, therefore, one of the least favourable colours for the skin; and yellow accessories must be interposed if ventured upon for a bonnet. Blue imparting orange, which combines favourably with white and light flesh tints, is favourable to blondes; but "it will not suit brunettes, since they have already too much orange." Orange, it seems, is not favourable to any complexion, as "it makes fair complexions blue, whitens those that have an orange tint, and



ANCIENT PLATE IN ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CRIPPLEGATE.

gives a green hue to those of a yellow tint." White, exciting all colours, by raising their tone, should only be worn by those who have pure, fresh complexions; but black draperies lower the tone of colours with which they are in juxtaposition, and will whiten an over-high complexion.

This work is copiously supplied with illustrations, printed in colours, explanatory of the various principles and experiments expounded in the text.

THE SKETCH-BOOK OF POPULAR GEOLOGY. By HUGH MILLER. Constable, Edinburgh.

This is a publication of a series of lectures delivered by the late Hugh Miller before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, and form part of the basis of the great work which their author intended to complete as "The Geology of Scotland." The materials were so left that they could be presented to the public in a shape perfectly readable; and the volume before us has been worked up by Mrs. Miller, by whom it is edited, so as to be found most useful in giving to elementary geology a greater attractiveness in the eyes of the student than it has hitherto possessed. An introductory preface gives a resumé of the progress of geological science within the last two years. It is probable that the recollection of these lectures may not have passed from the mind of those who heard them, and in whom they excited unusual interest; while the name of Hugh Miller is quite enough to guarantee the reception of the work by those who seek knowledge in a department of science in which he occupied so decided a position.

#### FIRST VISIT OF THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

The meeting took place at Christ's Hospital on the 13th inst. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was announced to take the chair; but, owing to public duty calling him from London, he was unable to attend until late in the day, and the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle presided in his stead. The minutes of the last general meeting were read by Mr. Henry W. Sass, and confirmed, and several members were elected. The Rev. Thomas Hugo read an "Account of the Suppression of the Monastery of the Grey Friars, and the Foundation of Christ's Hospital by the Gift of the Lands and Buildings to the Citizens of London."

The meeting then proceeded to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where Alfred White, Esq., gave an account of the hospital, and the Churches of St. Bartholomew the Great and Less, a portion of the first of which we have illustrated. They then proceeded to visit these churches, and thence to the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Edmund Woodthorpe, Esq., drew attention to the various antiquities, among which is the plate which we have engraved by his kind permission. The bastions of London Wall—one of which forms the hall of the Barber Surgeons' Company, and was converted to its present use by Inigo Jones, and the crypt of St. James, in the wall beneath the chapel of the Clothworkers' Almshouses, usually called Lambe's Chapel—were next visited; and the meeting terminated at the Barber Surgeons' Hall, where R. F. Fairholt gave an account of the books, plate, and valuable pictures. The picture by Holbein, in this building, of "The Presentation of the Charter to the Company by Henry VIII." is perhaps the most valuable picture in England. The late Sir Robert Peel, when he first visited it, said he had been twenty years coming to see it. He was afterwards a frequent visitor, and would stay examining its varied excellences for hours. He often expressed a wish to have a mattress on the table in the council-room, to have the pleasure of waking up and finding himself in the room (which is one of the choicest works of Inigo Jones), and in the presence of Holbein's finest picture.

Many of the company dined together afterwards at Masons' Hall; and all were highly gratified with their day's excursion.



AMBULATORY ROUND THE AISLE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, SMITHFIELD.



THE CRYPT UNDER LAMBE'S CHAPEL, MONKWELL-STREET, CITY.

entitled. The study is, perhaps, a little abstruse at first, some of the formulae calling for something like the order of arrangement of a mathematical problem; but, this stumbling-block got over, and the general bearings of the resulting theories alone considered, the subject becomes one of lively and varied interest, capable of every-day application. Of the author of this work it should be stated that in early life he acquired a high reputation by his researches in organic chemistry, which he only discontinued on being appointed director of the dyeworks of the Gobelins, when he applied the habit of inductive reasoning to which he had been so long accustomed to the investigation of the principles involved in the assortment of colours, part of the fruits of which is the volume before us.

M. Chevreul's attention was first directed to this subject in consequence of some complaints made as to the quality of certain colours prepared in the dyeing laboratory of the Gobelins, when, after some reflection on the matter, he became convinced that, although the complaints concerning the instability of the light blues, greys, and browns might be well founded, there were others, particularly as to the want of vigour in the blacks employed in the shadows of blue and violet draperies, which were not so, and that this apparent want of vigour was owing to the colours contiguous to them, and that the matter was involved in the phenomena of the contrast of colours.

The grand principle upon which the theory of the contrast of colours depends is, that no two colours in juxtaposition, or so placed as to be within view simultaneously, or within a brief interval of one another, appear to the eye exactly what they are, being modified each respectively by the influence of the other upon the retina. Not to make the matter too abstruse, let us remind the reader that there are but three primary colours—red, blue, and yellow—out of which, in various combinations, all other imaginable colours are composed. The secondary colours (not to go further) are three, severally composed of two of the three primaries—viz., green, composed of blue and yellow; orange, composed of red and yellow; and violet, composed of red and blue. Taking the whole three primary colours to complete the cycle of colour, the doctrine of complementary colours commences, which may be briefly explained by stating that every



BASTION OF OLD LONDON WALL IN CRIPPLEGATE CHURCHYARD.





RELICS FROM URICONIUM, FOUND IN THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

## ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT WROXETER.

WE gave in our last Number a representation of some of the remains of the Roman city Uriconium laid bare in the excavations now in course of being carried on at Wroxeter, Shropshire under the superintendence of Mr. J. Wright; and we herewith engrave a group of antiquities found among the ruins of this old Roman city.

- No. 1 is a bronze Figure of Diana. Actual size.  
 2. A Female Head in terra-cotta. One-third size.  
 3. Earthen Vessel. One-third size.  
 4. Samian Ware. Half size.  
 5. Spear-head Iron. Half size.  
 6. Bronze Fibula. Actual size.  
 7, 8, 9. Hair Pins in bronze, bone, and wood. Actual size.  
 10. Iron Key. Half size.  
 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Hair Pins in bronze, bone, and wood. Actual size.  
 16. Bronze Mercury. Actual size.  
 17. Bronze Fibula. Actual size.  
 18. Bronze Tweezers. Actual size.  
 19. Iron Tripod. Half size.

These articles have been placed in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Shrewsbury, with the exception of the Diana figure, which is in the possession of Mr. W. H. Oatley, of Wroxeter; and of the Mercury, which is the property of Mr. Foster, of Shrewsbury.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

CONSIDERING the former unsanitary condition of London, and that even at the present day large and constantly-increasing districts are so situated that it is impossible to drain them even into the Thames, we are glad to notice the commencement of this great work, which will yearly be the means of saving several thousands of lives. In looking over the history of old London the number of deaths is remarkable; and, although in some of the most serious instances we have records of the numbers who have perished, they form but a small portion of the deaths from fevers and other preventible diseases which are constantly raging. Nor is this to be wondered at when we read the accounts of the unpaved streets, the general want of drainage, the ill construction of the dwellings, and the neglect of the removal of those matters which are a sure cause of ill health and excessive deaths. Bad as is the condition of some districts of London at the present day, it is difficult to form an idea of the state of the streets and courts of the City at the time of the Great Plague of 1665. After the fire of the following year drainage was more carefully attended to, and the houses built in a manner better suited to the purposes of health. Since then we have had no more attacks of that pestilence called the Plague. There have, however, in a different form been

epidemic diseases which have hurried multitudes to the grave. Even within the quarter of this century just passed we have had in the metropolis two attacks of cholera, which in some localities were as fatal as any plague of which we have historic record.

On the last of these occasions, in the neighbourhood of Soho, in some houses nearly the whole of the inhabitants were swept away, and scarcely a dwelling escaped without a fatal visit. Over all this space the drainage was sadly deficient—cesspools and imperfect surface-drains polluted the air, and surely poisoned those who were exposed to the necessity of breathing it.

On the north side of Oxford-street, where the drainage was good, scarcely a death from cholera took place; and careful inquiry shows that, with very few exceptions, this disease, fevers, and some other disorders can be certainly prevented by attention to true sanitary laws.

In parts of Bermondsey, Lambeth, and some other localities, where the surface is below the high-water level of the Thames, and where proper drainage is at present impossible, the amount of ill-health and death-rates corresponds with the neglect.

The overcrowding of dwellings, the impure condition of the water,

the want of attention to cleanliness, and some other causes, are dangerous and unwholesome, but we have noticed that in some of the worst of those conditions where the drainage has been made perfect those preventible diseases have been of rare occurrence.

The passing of the Metropolitan Building Act—which requires that all new houses within a certain circuit shall be drained—has been a means of causing several thousands of houses in old districts to be drained into the Thames, making the river itself a monster sewer, which, by the very efforts made to improve the general health, must daily become worse; for the increase of the population of London is so great that, if it continue at the same rate as at present, there will be, at the commencement of the next century, five millions of people in the metropolis. Notwithstanding the evident necessity there was for drainage, it is extraordinary to notice how difficult it has been to get the necessary powers to carry out a system of drainage which, without making the Thames itself a source of pestilence, would thoroughly carry off the impurities of this vast city. The good work has, however, been at last begun. Borings have been commenced in many parts of the metropolis to test the nature of the soil through which the sewers will pass, prior to entering into contracts for the execution of the works. The one of which we give an Engraving—at the Gray's-inn-lane end of King's-road—is upon the line of the Middle Level Sewer, the contract for which will be let probably in June next. These borings, extending as they will do pretty well all over London, will be exceedingly useful in giving a more minute description of the London subsoil than we have hitherto had; and in the execution of the works remains of geological interest will probably be met with. Excavations are sunk as far as possible, and afterwards regular boring-irons are used, which bring up small portions of the soil through which they pass; and a general description of the character and position of every boring is kept by Mr. Bazalgette, engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which may hereafter be of public value.

Together with the operations now going forward for the interception of the sewage, Windsor and other towns which now drain into the Thames should not be neglected; and we hope that those scientific inquiries which are going forward will provide a use for the sewage of not only the metropolis, but also of other large towns. This would, however, not prevent the necessity for the great system of drainage which has been commenced.

The old houses in the Engraving are of the date of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as is shown by the carvings on part of one of the grotesque figures which still remain.

The sight of those ancient buildings in connection with the modern works which have been here commenced suggests ideas of the wonderful progress of London between the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria.



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RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
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**NEW MANTLE CLOTHS**—Spring, 1859. The New Colours in undressed and other Mantle Cloths, from 2s. 6d. per yard. Ladies will find a great advantage in buying their own materials. Patterns free. CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

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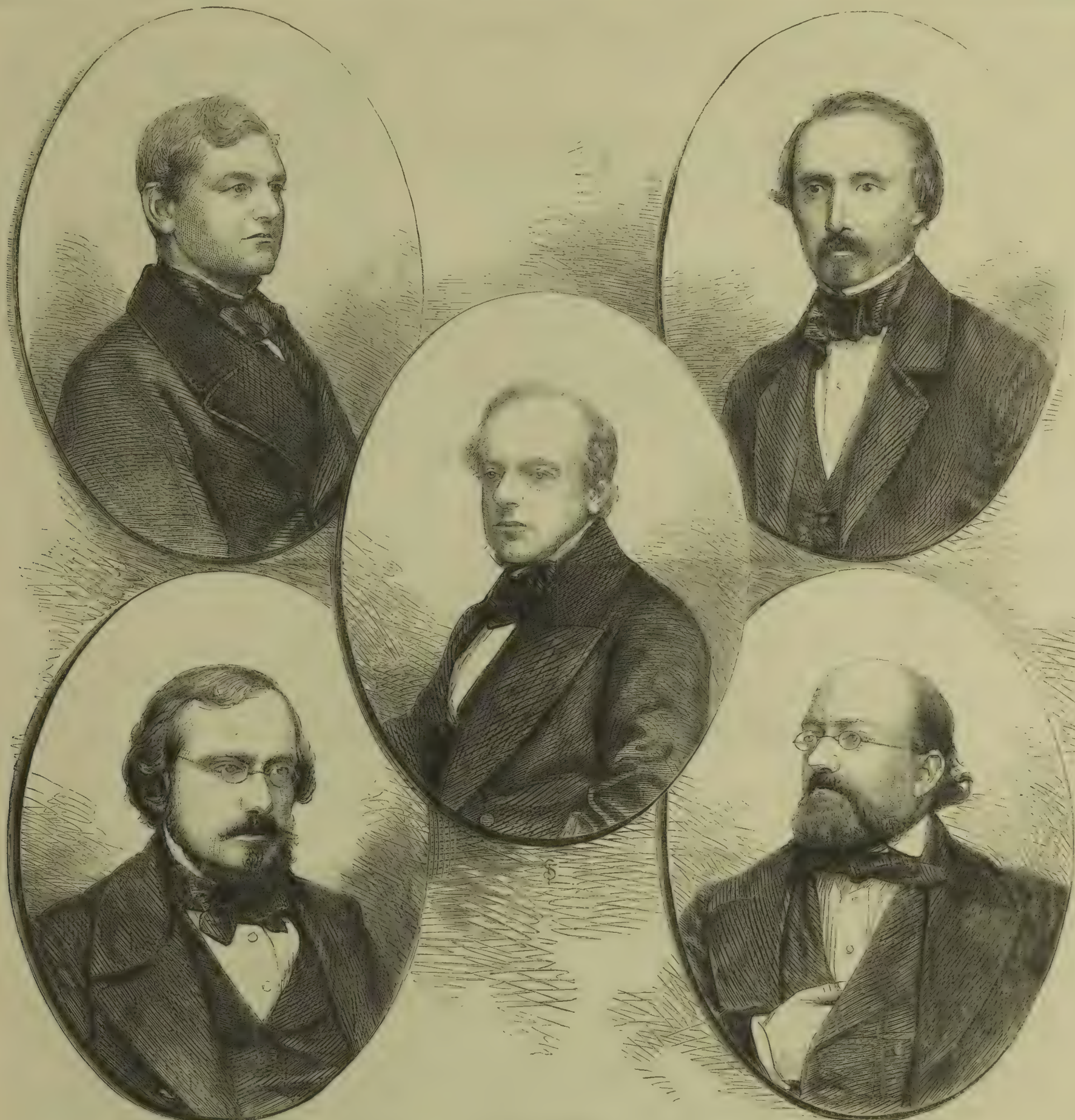
**BLACK CLOTHS and DOESKINS**—Our stock of the above goods, from 2s. 11d. per yard to the finest West of England quality, is worthy of our strongest recommendations. The following are of unusually good value:— Sound Black Cloth, all wool .. .. 5s. 11d. Wool-dyed Black Cloth, 60 inches wide .. .. 10s. 8d. West of England wool-dyed Cloths, 61 in. wide, 13s. 8d. and 14s. 9d. ditto Black Doeskins, 54 in. wide, 11s. 11d. and 12s. 11d. We have also a large stock of Tweeds, &c., for suits, from 2s. per yard upwards, and all kinds of Manchester goods and tailors' trimmings. Patterns free. CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

**THE FASHION—WHITE BRAID** BONNETS, elegantly trimmed with the best materials, and Cap completely, 12s. 6d. Millinery Bonnets, and Young Ladies' Hats, the newest Parisian styles, equally moderate.—MR. POLAND'S Showrooms, 11, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

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IL DUCA CASTROMEDIANO CABALLENO.  
SILVIO SPAVENTA.

BARON CARLO POERIO.

CESERE BRATCO.  
AVVOCATA FICA

NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL.—SEE PAGE 418.



THE GREAT SKIFF RACE ON THE TYNE ON TUESDAY WEEK.—ARRIVAL OF CHAMBERS (THE CHAMPION) AT SCOTSWOOD SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE TYNE.

THE long-expected race, for £100 a side, on the Tyne, between Thomas White, of Bermondsey, London, and Robert Chambers, of Walker, Newcastle, came off on Tuesday week, and was attended by thousands of spectators, there being no less than fifty steam-boats engaged to accompany it, in addition to which the shores were thickly lined between the starting-point, High Level-bridge, and the finishing-point, Southwood Suspension-bridge. The men were so equally matched in age and performances that not so much money was laid out as is usual on these great races; but Chambers, probably from the fact of rowing on his own water, was the favourite, at about 5 to 4. Umpires and referee having been appointed, and all preliminaries arranged, the men got to their posts in excellent condition. They started beautifully together, and the conflict for half a mile was most determined. When about 900 yards had been rowed, White showed a trifle in advance, and is said to have borne upon his opponent, the effect of which was that the north countryman came

in contact with a barge. Owing to this accident White obtained a lead of several lengths, rowing in his usual style, but Chambers, with his powerful stroke, overhauled him soon after a mile had been rowed. Another desperate struggle ensued, but it was so close that a foul occurred in the heat of it. Chambers drew away, and came in first at the winning-post by five lengths. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Thomas Whitwell, Blenheim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CITY OF URICONIUM.

The accompanying Map indicates the boundaries of the Roman town, together with the line of the Watling-street by which it is intersected, and which, having traversed the length of the town, crossed the Severn apparently by a bridge, the remains of which, Camden mentions, were discovered on the construction of a weir. The adjacent cemetery is marked by the discovery of sepulchral stones. Indications of previous discoveries of a bath, a tessellated floor, and the town gates, are given on the map.



MAP OF THE CITY OF URICONIUM.

THE FARM.

WE hardly remember any agricultural show in which the fairs of the judges in the shorthorn department have been so much questioned as at Dublin Spring. This may arise from the fact that there is gradually springing up a very great rivalry between the two countries as regards shorthorns; and, as the Irish comparatively seldom win in England, they naturally feel jealous of the English and Scotch breeders crossing the Channel so often, and with such profitable results. Perhaps the best class of the whole was that for two-year-old heifers; and here Ireland had the best of it. This class was examined with especial anxiety, in order to see what stamp of competitors the renowned Queen of the Isles was likely to have at Warwick. Booth's blood is doing much for Ireland, thanks to Messrs. Barnes and Challoner; and Hopewell had set an especial stamp on several good things in the showyard. Among the sheep Mr. Beale Browne's and Mr. Torr's blood was also very successful.

Mr. Wetherell's shorthorns produced a remarkably good average of nearly £73, of which thirty-five females made £77 15s., and thirteen bulls, £60 4s.; and the parade of the four dozen in families on the side of a hill in the sale meadow was a masterly movement, which will not easily be forgotten. The highest priced bull, Lumley, made 125 guineas; but in style many thought him far inferior to Statesman's brother, Stanley, who went for some 36 guineas less. Still, for absolute elegance, although there were one or two deficient points, nothing came near the young bull calf, Earl of Aberdeen, by Lord Mayor. Colonel Pennant secured the celebrated Moss Rose and Ayrshire Rose, as a cross for Marmaduke; and Lady Pigot purposes, we hear, to show Stanley Rose, for which she gave 300 gs., at the forthcoming Royal Show. It is said that it is Mr. Wetherell's intention to commence a small herd again, and his rare herdsman, John Ward, still continues with him.

The "secret" which an "agricultural chemist" has been endeavouring to bring into notice for some time past is, we are told, in a fair way of being thoroughly tested at last. Its author boldly professes to enable breeders to determine the future sex of their cattle at pleasure; and we understand that three eminent shorthorn men in England, Scotland, and Ireland are about to be intrusted with the supposed talisman for use in their herds. Of course, they will report as to their success or non-success next year; and their "Ay" or "No" will be looked for with no little interest. As the three herds will afford scope for fully a hundred tests, it will be impossible to say that the system has not been fairly tried.

Mr. Henry Overman, of Weasenham, in Norfolk, and well known as one of the Earl of Leicester's oldest and most intelligent tenants, died last week, after an illness of some months. As a breeder of Southdowns he was very distinguished, but he sold off the whole of his flock in the summer of last year. He was a great admirer of Mr. Jonas Webb's blood, and he continued showing, year after year, against him at The Royal, "because I know the judges will make a mistake some time;" and at Salisbury he did beat him at last. Spectators did not think it was a mistake; but whether it was or not, it would be well if all victories were borne on both sides in the same kindly spirit as this was. A root of bitterness too often springs up in the showyards nowadays which makes many good men shrink from exhibiting altogether. There was also no one who had bred better saddle-horses; and his Bay Confidence, the Portrait of which lately appeared in the *Farmer's Magazine*, would have delighted the heart of the enthusiast who included among his other wished-for delights

An Arabic look to study,  
A Norfolk cob to ride.

He was only sixty-six, and quite, both in look and mind, a sample of

these "old worthies" who are, alas! slowly but surely passing away from amongst us.

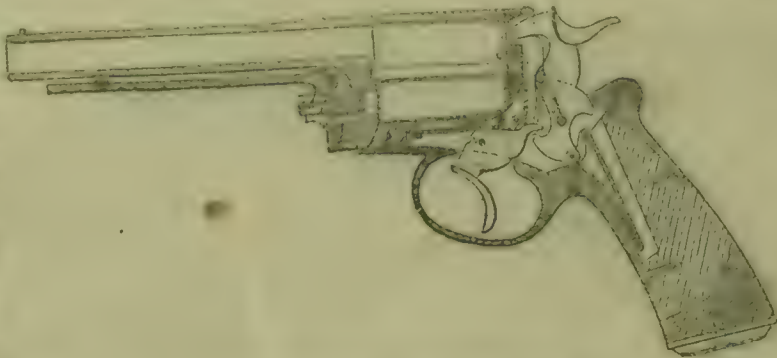
Now that its old and faithful adjutant, War, seems to loom in the distance, wheat begins to look up rather gaily. The strange weather has been sadly puzzling to both farmers and gardeners; and the frost has been so severe during the nights in many parts of the north, that garden fruit seems likely to be a mere dissolving view this summer.

A NEW REVOLVER.

MESSRS. DEANE and SON, of King William-street, London-bridge, have just brought out a new rifle and pistol, called the Deane-Harding, which claims, from its extreme simplicity, the attention of all who are interested in the subject.

The points of difference between this and their original revolver may be thus briefly explained:—In the original Deane and Adams pistol the barrel and the frame or body was in one piece. In this new one the barrel is readily detached from the body, for the purpose of cleaning, and as readily fixed again, as firmly as if they were not separable. In the original pistol, with Captain Beaumont's improvements, the action or lock was composed of several parts, which made it difficult for an amateur to take to pieces and put together again. In this new one the continuous discharge by the trigger, and the power to cock it by the thumb, as in an ordinary pistol, are both performed by the cock and trigger only, so that it seems impossible for either the amateur or an ordinary seaman or soldier to fail in either taking it to pieces or putting it together again. In the original pistol, too, the ramrod was placed at the side, but in the new one it occupies its proper place underneath the barrel, and is in reality a more powerful lever, acting vertically upon the bullet.

Such are the principal points of difference between their old and their new revolver; but there remains to be mentioned another, of



THE DEANE-HARDING REVOLVER.

equal if not of greater importance, in the fact that the new one can be made entirely by machinery; and so made as to interchange in its several parts—i.e., if a thousand each of the various parts of the pistol were to be made and thrown into a heap, a workman might put the several parts together, and make a thousand pistols of them, in the same way that the Enfield rifle is now so beautifully made to do.

In our former reference to this pistol we inadvertently mentioned it as the production of Deane and Adams, which firm, we are informed, has been dissolved for upwards of two years.

Sir John Hanmer has contributed the sum of £500 towards the foundation of a Flintshire Infirmary which it is now in contemplation to erect at Holywell.

FINE ARTS.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE charm of the water-colour art—apart from the intrinsic technical excellences of particular performances—lies in the field in which it labours, and the associations connected with its exercise. The water-colourist makes out-of-door Nature his study; and every year he renews his visit to particular favourite haunts, bringing away with him fresh reminiscences of quiet field, and shady dell, and roaring torrent, to delight the travelled eye, and invite the excursionist to explore the same ground. Now, the tone of mind natural, indeed essential, to the landscapist is that of calm repose—indifference to the outward world, and the cares which oppress and the passions which move it. Even the tender passion itself should be but faintly awakened in him, and then only as an abstraction, associated with visions of sylvan groves and cottage comfort. As a matter of course, therefore, the water-colourist, so happy and at home in landscape, seldom steps aside to grapple with the stern features of history, or to devise poetic or imaginative subjects; and, when he does so, he too often succeeds only to the extent of proving to himself and the world that he has mistaken his vocation.

Turning, therefore, first to the landscape efforts in the present exhibition, we find them sufficiently varied in subject, and for the most part treated in a congenial spirit, and with honest and masterly handling. One or two exceptions, it is true, occur to this general commendation, which we will dispose of before proceeding further. We would allude, in the first place, to the practice we have taken occasion to condemn before, and which we find still persisted in by some exhibitors, of cutting and scraping away the surface of the paper for the purpose of realising the high lights; a practice which may be denounced at starting as an artistic fraud, and eventually must prove a delusion and a disappointment, as the high light so obtained must fade in time, whilst the abraded surface will favour the accumulation of dust, rendering the high lights of the exhibited picture the dingiest portions when in the hands of the purchaser. Not to go through all the examples of it, we find S. Cook resorting to this practice in the waves of his, in other respects, agreeable and satisfactory views from the west coast of Cornwall (2 and 6), one seen under the effect of evontide, the other under that of an early summer morning, with a fog clearing away; and G. B. Campion, also, in his spirited composition (147), "British Seamen Manning a Boat to the Rescue of a Ship in Distress." The other practice, which we consider reprehensible, but which we find much on the increase amongst our water-colourists, is that of using body colours in combination with water colours, with the object of obtaining high lights, or a depth of impasto inconsistent with the legitimate province of water-colour painting. In historical or imaginative subjects, wherein the artist avowedly touches upon the higher ground of the oil-colourist, there may be some excuse for this attempt to make use of the rival's peculiar weapon—indeed, in many cases the desired effect, depending upon highly elaborated character or strongly marked passion, with furniture and rich costume for the accessories, could hardly be obtained without it; but in landscape, where all is, or should be, modest as a maiden's blush, translucent as air, and true as light itself, it is no more to be tolerated than a patch of carmine on a beautiful girl's cheek. Asserting this position, we pass to consider the tree studies of E. G. Warren, which command so large a share of interest and admiration in this exhibition, and the merits of which are more or less marred by this injudicious procedure. "The Avenue, Evelyn Woods, Surrey" (228), is evidently from a photograph of a very picturesque and beautiful spot, the bright clear sky shining through the branches and between the foliage, and sending rays of sunlight upon the leafy ground. But the ill consequences of studying from the photograph instead of nature are manifested in more ways than one; there is a fixity about the leaves and the intervening jets of light which no one who had studied trees in the open air, and seen the tremulous action of the leaves and the uncertain twinkle of light occasioned by them, could have adopted. Moreover, from the very nature of the material, and the manner of its laying on, after the first impression of surprise is over, and the eye begins to scrutinise the performance, the light, instead of seeming to come from a distance behind the tree, appears, as it really is, to be superimposed upon it. This error of treatment we the more regret in the case of this artist, as a consideration of his various works—more particularly the one just mentioned, the "Lost in the Woods" (88), and the "Robin Hood and his Merry Men in Sherwood Forest" (216)—show him to be possessed of a fine eye for beauty of situation, and a discriminating hand in realising the details of foliage.

E. Richardson displays sound taste and a clean brush in "Caernarvon Castle, North Wales" (12); and in "Warkworth Castle" (119) and "Bamborough Castle" (222), Northumberland. In "Lake Maggiore" (140) and "Boppard on the Rhine" (250) he is more ambitious, upon foreign ground, and with considerable success.

D. A. McKean, also, besides his sketches from Welsh scenery, in which he evidently takes pride and pleasure, ventures upon one or two subjects from Smyrna and its neighbourhood on the present occasion, of which we particularly commend for its boldness and genuine treatment "The Ancient Aqueduct across the River Meles—Smyrna" (18); and for its truth, and the sentiment pervading it, "The Mahomedan Cemetery, Smyrna" (83).

J. G. Philip has several pleasing bits of Devonshire scenery. "Waiting for the Tide" (26), representing a ship aground in a river harbour, on the eve of sailing, is a clever composition.

J. Chase bestows an impressive character upon his old architectural subjects, as "Roslyn Chapel" (41) and "Melrose Abbey—Moonlight" (145). The latter is in a mysterious grey tone; but, as it appears to us, with too much local colour in the foliage for the amount and quality of the light bestowed upon it.

Wm. Bennett has ten landscape subjects, chiefly from the picturesque spots in the northern counties. "The Junction of the Greta and Tees, Yorkshire" (67),

Where Greta trips, with twinkling feet,  
To wed the stately Tees,

exhibits a grand solitude, with sluggish water, skirted by rushes and trees. Of a somewhat similar character is "The Tees and Mortram Towers, Yorkshire" (201), seen under an effect of sunset. In the little glowing sketch of "The Thames near Hampton Court" (173) the artist shows himself equally awake to the calmer beauties of Southern England.

To close with the landscapes for the present, as a specimen of genuine water-colouring, and of genuine English scenery, let us point to J. Fahoy's "An Oxfordshire Village" (178), with a party of gleaners returning from work. The snug little row of thatched cottages covered with foliage, the little garb here before them full of shrubs and flowers, with the clean village church across the road on the right, constitute a scene which is not to be met with out of happy England, and the poetry of which the artist has evidently felt, and has done full justice to. We could wish we might see a few more portraits of our domestic Nature "in this style."

In the figure and costume of the exhibition contains the usual number of specimens, some of which stand out in undoubted and generally-conceded prominence. Thus Warren, the president, in search of the "sublime," alights next door to it, and presents us to an impersonation of "The Peri," who

at the gate  
Of Eden stood disconsolate.

The "recreant" fair one is a full-blown blonde, with a pretty face, but in her expression; she is supported in her affliction by an immense pair of wings which reach to her heels, and is equipped in a choice Indian shawl and costly jewellery. The whole conception is an illustration of what we have already advanced as to the water-colourist's range of thought in imaginative subjects; but the technical labour and the quality of colour bestowed upon its production are really astonishing, throwing all things beside it into shade. "The Flight into Egypt" (233), by the same artist, is a more sober and satisfactory performance, somewhat original in composition. Mary, with the Infant in her arms, is seated on a mule, beside a river, whence Joseph is drawing water. There is a good effect of chiaroscuro, under a cool moonlit sky. "The Great Pyramid after Sunset" (205) is somewhat similar in tone, but with a



lingering glow of warmth. "Happy Nutting Days" (272) favourably displays the artist's talent in a homelier vein.

Facing "The Peri" is a still larger and more pretentious cartoon, by Corbould, entitled "A Dream of Fair Women" (212), which, even after reading a whole page of quotation from Tennyson in the catalogue, we feel utterly at a loss to understand. All we recognise is a secluded, wooded retreat with several very finely-dressed females, in various attitudes, copied, doubtless, from undeniable models, and all finished and polished up to the very extent of the powers of stippling; but the whole affair has nothing more to do with the poetry of Tennyson than with the Revelations, whilst artistically it is lame, impotent, and disappointing. "Bold and Bashful" (240), by the same artist, is a more intelligible subject, showing a gay knight on horseback, who comes across the path of two young girls, one of whom looks at him with admiring gaze, whilst the other drops her bashful eyes to the ground.

Louis Haghe, who so frequently distinguishes himself in historical pieces, has one or two here which will deservedly command a large share of attention. His "Cromwell" (53) represents the incident recorded in "Woodstock," where Cromwell, walking through the apartments at Whitehall, comes unexpectedly upon the portrait of Charles I., upon which, with stern expression and clenched hand, he proceeds, in brief and interrupted expressions, to make his comments. At this point he is interrupted by his daughter, who, gently but firmly, passing her arm through his, says, in a persuasive tone, "Father, this is not well; you have promised me this should not happen." The figure of Cromwell is a severe study, worthy of the great prototype and of history; but his daughter is rather wanting in energy of expression. Then we pass on to a more bustling scene by the same artist—"An Emeute at Louvain in the Olden Time" (61)—in which we recognise an informed mediæval taste both in the quaint old architecture of the place, and in the wild feuds of which it was so often the scene. Here are some rushing madly to the fray, others lying gasping in the last agonies of death, or wounded, and being hastily removed by their comrades, whilst in other parts are seen cautious and peaceable individuals who would gladly escape unscathed from the scene of rage and riot. The whole is wrought out with wonderful spirit and dramatic power. Another impressive historical scene by the same intelligent and painstaking artist is that of "Charles I. Receiving the News of his Betrayal" (345). "Sabbath Reading" (337), is in a different style, but very pleasing in subject, and nicely executed.

In concluding our first notice of this exhibition we are glad to remark that a fair amount of sales has already been effected from it. Her Majesty, liberally leading the way in patronage, as she always does, has claimed Richardson's "Caernarvon Castle" (12), J. H. Mole's "View at Hampstead" (101), E. G. Warren's "Robin Hood and his Merrie Men" (246), and Henry Warren's "The Great Pyramid after Sunset" (298).

#### HEATHER BELLS. BY COBBETT.

This picture, to be seen in the Suffolk-street Gallery, is a favourable specimen of Mr. Cobbett's agreeable style of painting, his fine feeling for nature, his easy and graceful composition, and his pure and healthy colouring. The scene is a wild heath, seen beneath a genial sunlit sky, with a mountain distance enveloped in a dim grey mist. A party of young people are reposing on their way home from peat-cutting, and are accosted by others who have just come from cutting furze. Two of the younger ones are playing with a dog, which snaps at a stick which one of them holds. The whole scene is very simple, and commonplace perhaps, but it is remarkably truthful, and charming also, by the air of freshness, rusticity, and cheerfulness infused into it. The furze and heather, which scantily clothe the foreground, are so real that we almost recognise their fragrance; and the young country people are the very picture of health. It may be said—it has, indeed, been said—that there is a sameness in Mr. Cobbett's faces; perhaps there is a family likeness between them; but they are of such a happy and good-looking family that we cannot wonder he should be attached to them.

Mr. Cobbett has another happy group of children in this year's exhibition, under the head of "Nut-gathering." Differing widely in subject, these two productions may be pointed to as worthily illustrating the rural life of England.

#### DESTRUCTION OF KING'S NEWTON HALL BY FIRE.

ON Sunday, the 17th inst., the quiet hamlet of King's Newton, Derbyshire, was thrown into a state of alarm by the discovery that the old hall was in flames. The family were from home at the time, the house being left in the care of the servants. At two o'clock one wing was on fire, and at three the flames had attained such mastery over the building that it was impossible to subdue them. The fire originated in the dining-room, which was wainscoted with oak; thence it extended, by the oaken staircase to the window which lighted it, to the west front; it then soon reached the roof, and destroyed the whole of the west wing; then the part over the entrance-hall fell in with a loud crash; and, lastly, the eastern wing took fire and was destroyed. No lives were lost, but the servants had a very narrow escape.

The hall was a building possessing a good deal of historical interest. King's Newton is a hamlet situate in the parish of Melbourne, standing high above the valley of the Trent, and the hall—situate on the highest part of it—was an old quaint, gabled, diagonal-chimneyed stone building, situated on a grass lawn, dotted with the holly, ilex, yew, and other shrubs. It was built about four hundred years ago by one of the Hardinges, a family then situate at King's Newton, and occupying an important local position. Here the stanch old Royalist, Sir Robert Hardinge, entertained King Charles II., who scribbled on a window-pane with his diamond ring, "Cras ero lux."

#### FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE RESTORATION OF TRANQUILLITY IN INDIA.

THE following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the first day of May, 1859, for the success granted to our arms in suppressing the rebellion and restoring tranquillity in her Majesty's Indian dominions:—

"O Almighty God, who by Thy Providence orderest all things both in heaven and earth, we desire to approach Thee this day with the voice of praise and thanksgiving. Thou hast graciously hearkened to the supplications of Thy people, who humbled themselves before Thee, and turned to Thee for succour in the hour of danger. Thou hast heard our prayer: Thou has maintained our cause; Thou hast frustrated the treacherous designs which were formed against our Sovereign and her rule, and threatened British India with wasting and destruction. It hath pleased Thee to scatter our enemies, and to give victory to our arms, and to show that there is 'no restraint with Thee to save by many or by few.' We desire to confess, that it is through Thy mercy that the hearts of our countrymen have remained undaunted in peril, and patient in suffering: Thou has guided the counsels of our rulers, and strengthened the hands of our soldiers:—Thou hast comforted the widows and the fatherless, and through Thy Providence their affliction has been relieved. Grant, we beseech Thee, That every renewal of Thy lovingkindness towards our country may lead us to unfeigned thankfulness, and dispose us to walk more humbly and obediently before Thee.

"And now, O Lord, when through Thy goodness tranquillity has been restored to our rich and fruitful territory in the East, direct, we pray Thee, the minds of its inhabitants to the Author of our strength, and Source of power, even to Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou has sent. Let the light of the everlasting Gospel dispel the darkness of idolatry and superstition which has encouraged their murderous rebellion. Teach them to prize the benefits which they have long enjoyed through the supremacy of this Christian nation, and so dispose the hearts of all who sojourn there that they may set forth, both by word and good example, the blessings of Thy holy religion. So shall the calamities from which we have been mercifully relieved be overruled to the promotion of Thy glory, and the advancement of the kingdom of Thy blessed Son, our only Lord and Saviour: To whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

**THE NEW ACT ON RECREATION AND PLAYGROUNDS.**—The Act to grant facilities to provide recreation-grounds for adults and playgrounds for children, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday week, has been printed. Corporations and parishes may now provide such places, which the Act declares to be much required, and benevolent individuals may bequeath property not exceeding £1000 in amount for such purpose. Regulations are to be made for the recreation and playgrounds to be formed.

#### TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

##### QUEBEC.

I had not been many hours in Quebec before I stood at the wall of the citadel, overlooking the river from a dizzy height of three hundred feet—the standard of Great Britain floating over my head; the red-coated soldiers of my native land pacing their rounds, and suggesting, by their arms, their dress, their accoutrements, their whole look and bearing, the dear old country, from which I was separated by so many thousand miles of ocean; and on the soil of whose noblest colony I stood, and felt that I was no longer a "foreigner," as some one or other always reminded me that I was when in the United States.

And the panorama, stretching on every side, had all the elements of grandeur and loveliness to impress itself vividly upon the memory and the imagination. The wintry snows, though it was in the second week of May, had not entirely disappeared from the landscape, but glittered in the distance in patches like the white tents of some immense army; or lingered, in still larger wreaths, on the high banks of the opposite side of the St. Lawrence; though on the Quebec side, having a southward aspect, they had long since disappeared. The sky was beautifully clear, and distant objects seemed closer to the eye than in the mellow and hazier atmosphere of home. At the feet of the spectator, one hundred yards in perpendicular descent, and closely huddled against the rock, lay the old city—picturesque, narrow, and crooked—a Transatlantic Edinburgh—with its castle-crowned height and bristling citadel; but possessing an advantage over Edinburgh in the broad and majestic river at the base of the precipice. To the west were the heights of Abraham, and the path up the rocks to the plains, famous in history as the battle-field where Wolfe, the young and immortal General of thirty-two, gained Canada for Great Britain, and wrested from the French their American empire. Opposite were the heights of Pointe Levi and the town of New Liverpool. Away to the east was the beautiful island of Orleans, where Jacques Cartier landed on his second voyage, and called it the Island of Bacchus—for its beauty and fertility, and the number of wild grapes he found growing there. This island, thirty miles long, divides the blue and beautiful St. Lawrence into two currents. The white sails of the ships and boats in the river gleamed in the sunshine, and gave both beauty and animation to the scene; while, close to the edges of the stream, the "booms" in which the "lumber" or timber, which forms so large a portion of the wealth of Canada, is inclosed previous to its shipment for Europe and the United States, suggested the idea that Quebec was not merely a war citadel and fortress, but the important centre of a lucrative and increasing commerce.

Even had the spot been unassociated with the historic and heroic incidents that have made it one of the most memorable on the surface of the globe, it would be difficult for any cultivated mind to refuse the homage of admiration to its natural advantages and its romantic loveliness. Within the citadel is a monument erected to the memory of Wolfe, and Montcalm—a small obelisk, bearing the names of the mighty dead: Wolfe on one side of the tetragon, Montcalm on the other; and recalling by their juxtaposition in death and in history, as well as on the monument, the lines of Sir Walter Scott on two very different heroes:—

The solemn echo seems to cry  
Here let their discord with them die;  
But, search the land of living men,  
Where wilt thou find their like again?

And if their rivalry, just one hundred years ago, had taken another turn, what would have happened? If Montcalm had vanquished Wolfe, or Wolfe had failed to scale the heights of Abraham, and drag up his one gun to the plains, what—if we are justified at all in entering into such inquiries—would have been the condition of North America at the present time? Nay, what would have been the condition of our ancient Europe? Wolfe's victory, and the fast following conquest of Canada, were, there cannot be a doubt, among the most powerful of the reasons which induced the French Monarchy to lend its aid to the revolted subjects of the British colonies in America, and which brought to George Washington the chivalrous aid of Lafayette, and procured for the United States, that Independence of England which under other circumstances they might not perhaps have enjoyed to this day. And that noble struggle, in which Lafayette and his Frenchmen played so distinguished a part, had its influence in Europe, and wrought so powerfully upon the minds of the French people as not only to pre-dispose them for the events of 1789, but to exasperate and impel them. American Liberty was the mother of the French Revolution. It was the example of Washington and Franklin that helped to raise up the early zealots of 1789 to attempt in the Old World what was so splendidly accomplished in the New. If Montcalm had been the conqueror instead of Wolfe, and if Canada had remained French, Louis XVI. might not have lost his head on the scaffold; no Robespierre and Danton might have proved themselves the fanatics of Liberty; and no Napoleon Bonaparte might have arisen like a fiery meteor to illumine and affright the world. The mighty Republic of the United States might have been what Canada now is—a free and a prosperous colony of the British Crown. It is difficult in such a spot as Quebec—the military key to North America, and where the great event associated for ever with the name of Wolfe was decided—to avoid indulging more or less in reflections of this kind. Such trains of thought are the homage demanded by the *genius loci*, and he who does not pay it may be as wise as an owl, and, possibly, as insensible.

Quebec has greatly outgrown its original limits; and the large suburb of St. John's, stretching far beyond the fortifications of the citadel towards the plains of Abraham, contains a population which considerably exceeds that of the City proper. The whole population is estimated at about 40,000. The aspect of the old town is essentially French, while the suburb partakes more of the Anglo-Saxon character; but not so much so as to destroy the predominant French element. The monasteries, convents, churches, and cathedrals vindicate by their architecture the country of their founders, and are the main ornaments of Quebec. Indeed it may be said that, without exception, the ugliest building in the city—the wharves on the river side excepted—is the English Episcopal church, or perhaps it should be called Cathedral, as it boasts an English Bishop. The Roman Catholic churches have more pretensions to architectural beauty, and the tin roofs of the numerous spires and cupolas, glittering in the clear sunlight of the clime like burnished silver, add greatly to the picturesque beauty of the town, and aid in impressing it upon the memory of the traveller.

From the rising ground of Mount Pleasant, forming the eastern ledge of the plain of Abraham—where I was lodged in the hospitable mansion of one of the principal merchants—the view over the valley of the Charles River to the long, straggling village of Beauport was suggestive, like that of the panorama of the St. Lawrence, of a densely-peopled and highly cultivated country. The whole land

seemed to swarm with life, and to be cut up into little farms—each farmhouse in the centre of its own square, like a pawn upon a chess-board. The French Canadians, like the French at home, have divided and subdivided the land *ad infinitum*, until they [have well-nigh exhausted the fertility of the soil. Instead of spreading out into the wilderness as population increased, they have preferred to remain upon the narrow strips on the banks of the river where their forefathers first effected a settlement, while for miles beyond them lies the virgin forest, ready for the axe and the plough, and capable of maintaining a numerous population, both of agriculturists and traders. But Jean Baptiste, as the *habitant* is called, is a quiet, good soul, strongly attached to his paternal four acres—or one acre, as the case may be—and has not the restless spirit of enterprise within him that carries the Yankee or the Englishman into the busy world to carve himself a fortune. He loves to linger around the church, and would rather live upon a small pittance within its shadow, than quintuple his income, or rise to wealth, in a new and ruder district. In the still busy and fertile valley of the Richelieu, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, nearer to Montreal, the same feeling and practice prevail, and the same results have ensued. The land is so subdivided and exhausted that a district which once annually exported large quantities of wheat now scarcely grows enough for the consumption of its own inhabitants. This defect in the character of the people appears to be ineradicable, and threatens to produce in Canada a state of things, though with a difference, such as that which existed in Ireland prior to the famine and plague of 1847-8-9, and which made Ireland the greatest difficulty with which the Crown of England ever had to contend. The New World, with its boundless agricultural resources, would seem at the first glance to be too large for pauperism; but it must be confessed that the past history and present condition of the French *habitants* of Lower or Eastern Canada justify the fear that this plague of Europe may be introduced into America, and that, as was the case in Ireland, the social disease may be aggravated by questions of race and religion. Yet when the evil attains its climax there will doubtless be a remedy; and the *habitants* pushed into the wilderness by a necessity from which there will be no means of escape, will not have so far to travel in search of new fields and fresh pastures as their fellow-sufferers of the Green Isle. If those whose or suggest the possibility of such a growth of circumstances be not open to the accusation of looking somewhat too far into the uncertain future, should not those who have it in their power to direct public opinion in Lower Canada warn the people while it is yet time? A rich church, and a poor, contented, and simple-minded people, form one sort of Arcadia; but it is not the Arcadia of Englishmen, or of any branch of the Anglo-Saxon family; neither is it an Arcadia for the perpetuation of which they are likely to contribute any portion of their own hard-earned earnings.

Every visitor to Quebec, unless in heart be utterly occupied by the pursuits of trade or deadened to all sentiment, pays a visit to the plains of Abraham, to the spot where Wolfe fell, marked by an obelisk; and to the steep path up the cliff from the shore, at the place now called Wolfe's Cove. The drive over the plains to Cap Rouge would well repay the visitor by the beauty of the scenery, even were there no such history attached to the ground as to make it hallowed by the reminiscences of patriotic heroism and of glorious death. The road runs parallel with the St. Lawrence from Cape to Cape, and the river bank is studded with the villas of the merchants of Quebec, each with its surrounding groves and gardens. The cultivated and inclosed ground has gradually occupied the battle-field and its approaches, so that it is now difficult to trace the actual scene of the conflict; but in the very heart of the battle, on the spot where Wolfe fell mortally wounded, a stone was erected in 1834—seventy-five years after the event—bearing the following inscription:—

HERE DIED  
WOLFE,  
VICTORIOUS.

Better in 1834 than never; but it was not creditable to the British Government that three-quarters of a century should have been suffered to elapse ere this tribute was paid to the gallant soldier and man of genius who won for Britain so splendid a prize as Canada. In the history of this great struggle it should always be remembered, to the enhancement—if that be possible—of the pure fame of Wolfe, that he and his army of Britons scorned to accept the murderous aid of the Indian tomahawk, and that, as far as Great Britain was concerned, it was a fair fight with fair weapons. When Montcalm was told that Wolfe had landed above the town, and made good his footing on the Plains, he refused to give credence to a fact so unexpected and so monstrous. "It must only be Wolfe and a small party," he said, "come to burn a few houses, look about him, and return." When no longer able to doubt that Wolfe, with a goodly force of British troops, and the Grenadiers burning to wipe off the stigma of a previous repulse at Montmorency, were in actual military possession of the Plains, and of the approaches to Quebec. "Then," said he, "they have got to the weak side of this miserable Garrison. Therefore we must endeavour to crush them by our numbers, and SCALP them all by twelve o'clock." Montcalm, though he did employ the Indians and their scalping-knives, was, perhaps, allowed no discretion in the matter, and was not otherwise an ungenerous foe. He, too, lost his life in the struggle; and, ere dying, paid the British forces and Wolfe—who predeceased him by several hours—this magnanimous compliment: "Since it was my misfortune to be discomfited and mortally wounded, it is a consolation to me to be vanquished by so brave and generous an enemy. If I could survive this wound, I would engage to beat three times the number of such forces as I commanded this morning with one-third the number of British troops."

It is difficult to decide which of these two great soldiers is most beloved by the existing generation of Lower Canadians. There is sympathy for the fate, and glory for the name, of both. It is no longer bad taste for an Anglo-Saxon to praise Wolfe in the presence of a French Canadian, or for a French Canadian to glory before a British settler in the deeds and character of Montcalm. Time has effaced all jealousies, and to the victor and the vanquished are alike accorded the tribute of history and the love and respect of posterity.

C. M.

**VOLCANIC ERUPTION.**—A letter from New York informs us that intelligence had reached that city of the eruption of the great volcano Mauna Lou, in Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands. The stream of lava has reached the sea, having travelled forty miles in five days, filling up immense valleys in its passage. The heavens are illuminated for hundreds of miles around, and the smoke has reached a distance of 200 miles. The volume of the eruption ascends from 250 to 800 feet, and the matter discharged consists of perfectly fused heavy lava mixed with boulder stones, but no cinders. The stream of lava is of vast breadth and flows on with irresistible power, now rolling over precipices and now rising above hills until, as stated, it reaches the sea, which hisses and seethes and sends up clouds of steam as if resenting the intrusion of its unwelcome visitor.



## MISS EDITH HERAUD.

We this week present our readers with a Portrait of Miss Edith Heraud, whose recitations from Sophocles' tragedy of "Antigone" recently given at the Crystal Palace have been commented on in terms of commendation by us and by several of our contemporaries. This young lady is the daughter of Mr. Heraud, the author of an epic poem and of several dramatic pieces, the writer, also, of numerous papers in our leading reviews and periodicals, one of whose dramas she illustrated on its production at the Haymarket Theatre, under the title of "Wife or No Wife," in the year 1855.

Miss Heraud's genius for dramatic impersonation was discovered about eight years ago, when she was requested to take a part at a private performance of Hannah More's tragedy of "Percy," at which the late Charles Kemble was present, on which occasion she sustained the character of the heroine. This was the only occasion on which she ever acted with unprofessional persons; her subsequent efforts have all been made on the public stage in association with regular actors, by whom her talents have been uniformly appreciated. At the request of Mr. Henry Marston she ventured an appearance in 1851 at the Richmond Theatre, in the character of Juliet, Mr. Marston playing Romeo, and Mrs. Marston the Nurse. The performance was recorded in the London papers.

She was next solicited to appear at the Rochester, Southampton, Woolwich, Winchester, Canterbury, and Cambridge theatres; and on these various stages has successively impersonated the leading heroines of Shakspeare, Sheridan Knowles, Bulwer, and Lovell. Her provincial critics observed in her "a wonderful aptitude for dramatic impersonation." One of them remarks on her Juliet that it "was indeed inspired with a true Shakspearean life, and revealed the mysteries of Love's unfathomed passion, by the aid of Art, in gesture and action, that required no interpreter but themselves." The same writer describes "her voice as remarkable for its union of sweetness and volume. The fluency of her utterance," he adds, "and the facility of her action, indeed, combine to make her, with the loveliness of her person, one of the most graceful, charming, and engaging female performers of which the English stage can boast."

Miss Heraud's powers have not been confined to the gentler persons of the drama. Her greatest successes on the provincial boards have been in parts such as *Lady Macbeth* and *Constance*; and about a year and a half ago she made a great local impression in Madame Ristori's character of *Medea*, in a version of the Italian tragedy adapted by her father for the English stage, and which was played as an experiment for a few nights at Sadler's Wells. Previously to that, however, she had won a reputation at the same theatre by her performance of *Marina*, in the gorgeous revival of "Pericles," which was acted for more than sixty successive nights.

In the year 1852 Miss Heraud appeared for a few nights at the Olympic, under Mr. Farren's management, in the character of *Julia*, in "The Hunchback." The account of her performance is best taken from the *Sunday Times*:—"As the play advanced," said the critic, "and the tragic phases of the character became developed, Miss Heraud proved her true dramatic feeling by rising with her subject, and entering thoroughly into the spirit of the intense passions she has to display. In the two scenes in the fourth act Miss Heraud surpassed herself, and threw so much natural feeling and womanly tenderness into her passionate reproaches and self-upbraidings, that the audience at the close of the act testified their delight by long-continued plaudits, which did not cease until Mr. Hoskins led forward the object of them to receive a fresh demonstration from her numerous admirers. We can say with perfect truth that she is not an imitator—she depends upon her own genius."

We have already noticed Miss Heraud's appearance at the Hay-



MISS EDITH HERAUD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. R. JAMES.

market in an original drama, and her performance of the *Medea*. She has had, also, the honour of creating a third original character—that of *Hortensia*, in Mrs. Edward Thomas's five-act play, produced at the Marylebone, entitled "The Merchant's Daughter of Toulon." The theatre was then under the management of Mr. John Douglass, the proprietor of the Standard, with whom Miss Heraud had at the time a starring engagement. It may be added that since her appearance at the Haymarket she has also starred at the Liverpool and Sheffield theatres more than once. Her performance also of *Ophelia*, at the Drury Lane and Standard Theatres, to the *Hamlet* of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Phelps, revealed in her a musical capacity which gave great effect to the poor heroine's mad songs in

the fourth act of the tragedy. During the last nine months she has had a round of engagements in the provinces, and has performed a wide range of characters, including, in fact, the entire circle of tragedy, comedy, and melodrama, at York, Hull, Leeds, Halifax, Dewsbury, and for the last few weeks at Plymouth.

It was during her engagement at Plymouth that the request reached her to read "Antigone" at the Crystal Palace; and, with the consent of Mr. Newcombe, she yielded without hesitation to the summons. Arriving in London but the evening before the day appointed for the reading, she had simply the benefit of a morning's rehearsal, an hour or two previous to the public recitation. Notwithstanding, Miss Heraud achieved a perfect triumph. We may record the fact in the language of the *Daily News*, on the evidence of a competent witness:—"The effect was immense. This lady's talents as a tragedian are well known, and on this occasion she proved an admirable reader. Her clear, mellow voice and fine elocution reached the ears of a large part of the vast audience, as was shown by the loud bursts of applause which followed her most beautiful and impassioned recitations. And her skill as a practised actress enabled her to give variety and animation to the scene. In reading the dialogue between the two sisters, which opens the play, she marked the difference between the heroine and the weaker-minded *Ismene* so distinctly by the tones of her voice that the identity of each was as clearly defined as if they had been personated by two actresses on the stage. She showed, too, much perception of musical effect. In the new species of accompanied recitative, invented by Mendelssohn, and introduced for the first time in these plays, where the declamation of the speaker is accompanied and intermingled with expressive sounds from the orchestra, the effect was enhanced by her skilful and delicate management. This was especially apparent in the scene where the unhappy heroine is dragged away to death, while her cries of grief and despair are echoed by the low wailing sounds of the instruments. In short, Miss Heraud's whole performance was that of an accomplished tragedian, and well deserved the enthusiasm which it excited."

Such is a brief account of this young *tragedienne*, whose career has hitherto been remarkably successful, and whose future is full of promise.

## CHINESE ARTISTS.

OUR Engraving—from a sketch by our Special Artist in China—shows the interior of a Chinese studio at Hong-Kong, where we have three brother artists at work. The first is working at a miniature, from a daguerreotype, and beautifully he manages it. The second is copying the same in oil. He holds his brush differently from a European, and rests his hand on a flat piece of wood. In his left hand he holds the daguerreotype which he is enlarging. The Chinese enlarge their pictures by squares, in the same manner as we do. The third is painting a view of Hong-Kong for some merchant captain. Two "free and enlightened citizens" are entering, with the intention of having their features handed down to posterity. Hong-Kong is full of these painters, and luckily almost every requisite for painting can be had; while at the English shops you cannot get even a common paint-box, the fine arts not being cultivated here by John Bull. Some of the native painters are extremely clever, and a few of them have engrafted European perspective upon Chinese minuteness, and are consequently able to produce very creditable oil and water-colour pictures. But their forte is copying miniatures from photographs: this they do to perfection, having been taught by Europeans. Some of their colours are well known and justly celebrated in Europe, perhaps none more so than the vermilion, though the most magnificent blue is made in great quantities.



CHINESE ARTISTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## THE MEMBERS FOR MARYLEBONE.

THE metropolitan borough of Marylebone having taken the lead in returning its members to the new Parliament, this is, perhaps, a proper opportunity for giving Portraits of the representatives whom the constituency have again chosen.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR BENJAMIN HALL, M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.

SIR BENJAMIN HALL, the subject of this memoir, is the eldest son of the late Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle, Glamorgan, and Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth, and up to the time of his decease member of Parliament for the county of Glamorgan.

In the year 1831, when the great struggle for the Reform Bill took place, Sir Benjamin was solicited to come forward to represent the county of Monmouth, but this he declined, and he accepted a requisition to stand for the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, against the hitherto overwhelming power of the Duke of Beaufort; and in the month of May of that year (1831), after one of the most severe contests ever known, the Marquis of Worcester was defeated, and Sir Benjamin returned, he being then a very young man.

At the next general election he was returned by a considerable majority; and upon the sudden dissolution in 1835, after another close contest, the constituency again returned him, he being at the time absent on a tour in Italy. A petition was presented by the defeated candidate, and persevered in for sixteen days, but Sir Benjamin retained his seat.

In 1837 he received requisitions from several constituencies, with offers of a seat in Parliament, among which was one from the borough of Marylebone, which he accepted, and was placed, after a severe contest, at the head of the poll.

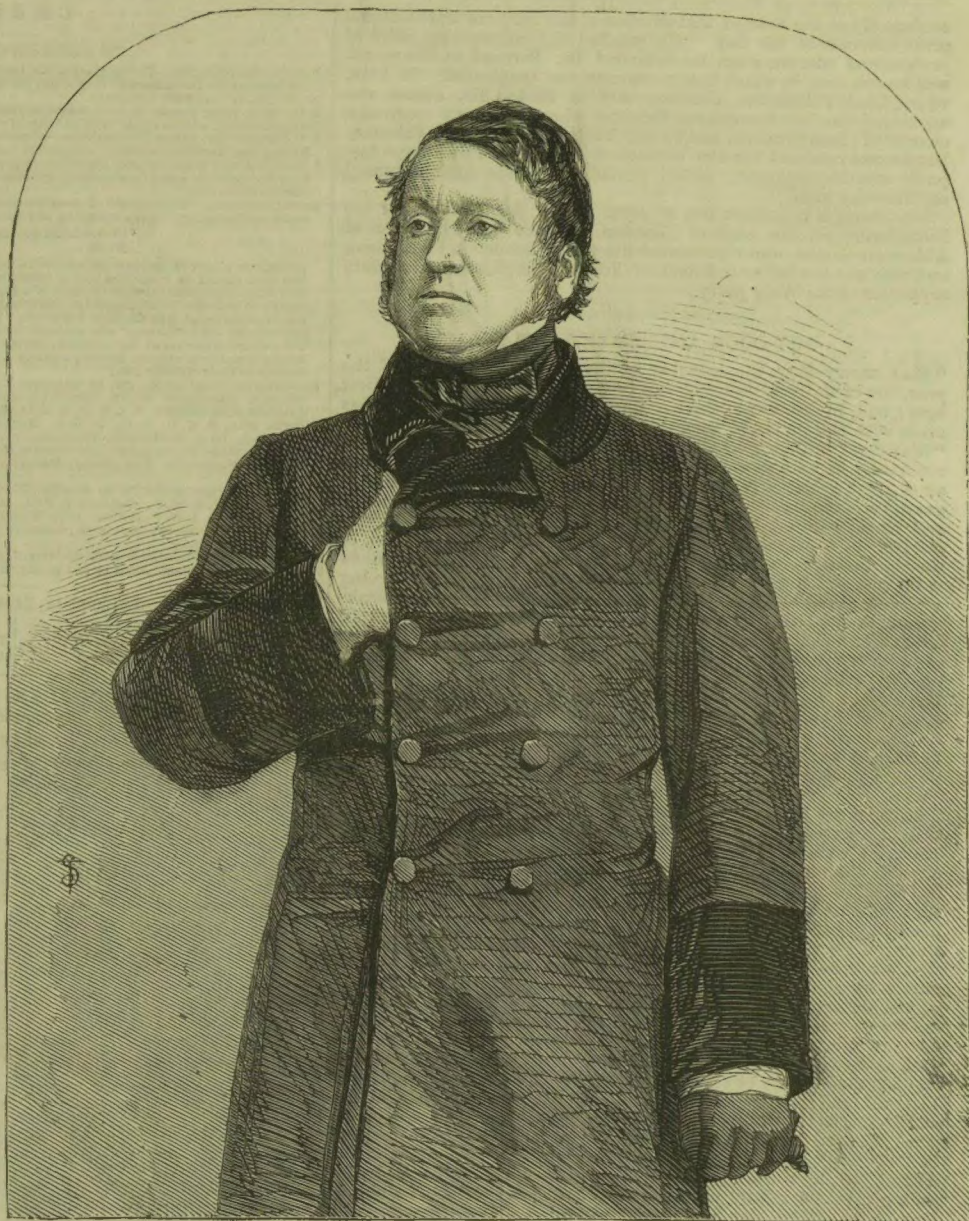
In 1847 Sir Benjamin Hall was again elected, in conjunction with the late Lord Dudley Stuart, by a majority of 1661 votes; and at the general election in 1852 the electors of Marylebone determined to return both their members free of expense. Since that time he has been re-elected three times without opposition—viz., in July,

1854, on accepting the office of President of the Board of Health; in 1855, on being appointed First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and again at the general election in 1857.

Sir Benjamin Hall has been a steady Reformer in all departments in the State; and in the Church also his efforts as an ecclesiastical Reformer have been the main cause of many improvements in the distribution of its revenues. The exertions of Sir Benjamin Hall in 1854, when, as President of the Board of Health, he had to deal with the fearful visitation of cholera in the metropolis, must be well remembered. While occupying that office he introduced and carried through Parliament a measure for the removal of nuisances, and the Act for the better local management of the metropolis. On his appointment to the post of Chief Commissioner of Works he carried the same activity and energy into his new department; and it was during the time that he had the charge of the improvements of the metropolis that Battersea Park was completed and Chelsea Bridge added to the other means of transit over the river. As an administrator and a member of Parliament, Sir Benjamin Hall has always held a prominent position; while as an unsparing searcher after and exposé of abuses he has in his time done the State some service, and he has only recently shown that the qualities and the inclination for maintaining that character have been by no means deteriorated in him.

## EDWIN JAMES, ESQ., Q.C.

THE position as a metropolitan member for so important a constituency as that of Marylebone would of itself have placed Mr. Edwin James in a station of mark in the House of Commons, even had not the rank he has for some time occupied at the Bar been what it is. In the chances of his professional career Mr. James has been brought into contact with matters relating to Parliament, and in a certain sense he entered the House by no means a stranger to its peculiarities and to its composition. It is well known that, on the retirement of Mr. Austin and Sir Alexander Cockburn from practice before election committees, Mr. James rose at once to the lead in that department of his profession. After the general election of 1857, in thirty-one petitions in which he was engaged no less than twenty-



EDWIN JAMES, ESQ., M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

seven sitting members were unseated. Very soon after his call to the Bar, in 1837, Mr. James obtained considerable business; and we remember him, when quite a junior and a stuff gown, leading in many important cases, especially in the city of London. At one time he was largely employed in the Court of Bankruptcy, a practice which the pressure on his time in the other Courts compelled him to relinquish, since which period very little has been done by members of the Bar in that section of legal business. After he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, in 1852, he enjoyed a great, if not the greatest, share of the business of the Common Law Courts; and he is now



RUINS OF KING'S NEWTON HALL, NEAR MELBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THE 17TH INST.—SEE PAGE 427.



confessedly at the head of that division of the Bar, and the chief nisi prius advocate of the day. He reached the culminating point of professional success when he defended Dr. Bernard in the recent well-known case in which that gentleman was implicated. In 1854, when Lord Palmerston was Secretary of State, Mr. James was appointed the first Recorder of Brighton when that town received a charter of incorporation, and he still holds that office. In February last he was returned for the borough of Marylebone by a large majority over his opponent, Colonel Romilly; and was again returned on Thursday last.

Mr. James is the eldest son of John James, Esq., late one of the Secondaries of the city of London, by the granddaughter of Alderman Combe, who represented the city of London in Parliament, and who was the intimate friend of Fox and Sheridan, and a warm supporter of the Whig party.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.—MAY.

"MAY, merry May, the morning of the seasons, the youth of the year, the birthday of beauty," has been celebrated from the earliest ages; and, in defiance of the havoc which the march of intellect has made with the good old customs of our forefathers, it seems that "May-day" will long continue its hold upon human affections. It can hardly be said, however, to be known in the dense and murky air of great cities; it is in the green fields and sweet-scented meadow grass, amid the "native wood notes wild" of the nightingale, thrush, and blackbird, and bursting of flowers, that Nature must be worshipped on a bright balmy morn of May. We read, however, of the eighth Harry and Queen Catharine riding to Shooter's-hill to meet the Lord Mayor of London, the Aldermen, and Citizens "going a Maying;" but times are changed,—the Hill immortalised by Shakespeare as the scene of Falstaff's robbery and the Royal Park of Greenwich no longer hold their revels, fairs, or pageants. To the lover of out-door amusements this month is peculiarly attractive. Yachting, boating, cricketing, angling, and driving may be had in perfection. The science of sailing has grown up gradually through a succession of ages, and yachting has now reached the highest pinnacle of perfection. Space will not permit us to enter at any length into the build, rigging, spars, and canvas of a cutter; we shall, therefore, proceed to offer a few practical remarks on the management of it. The number of hands depends on the tonnage of the vessel; one man for every ten tons, including the captain, is ample. Upon the skill of the steersman entirely depends the motions of the "craft." He must endeavour to attain the happy medium of keeping her close to the wind without allowing the canvas to shake; he must feel with his helm every variation of the wind, and meet it with a turn to port or starboard. If when the cutter is "in stays," or head to wind, she moves neither way, he must put the helm amidstships; if she moves back, he must put the helm the contrary way to that which he had it before, resuming its proper position when she moves on again. If a heavy squall is brewing, and the dark ripple of the waters to windward announces its approach, the "skipper" must see that his vessel is kept "well full;" that as the squall strikes her she may have good way on, he must then luff into the wind as soon as the squall begins; and, if she does not right at once, the jib and foresheets must be let go; if that fails, the mainsheet must be cast off, and a hand sent to stand by the fore and jib halliards, which must be let go should the squall become more violent. The mainsail must then be reefed, and a smaller jib set; in effecting this plenty of room must be allowed for driving to leeward. In meeting another yacht, the rules of sailing must be rigidly observed, and whichever vessel is running free must make way for one closehauled. In bringing up, the anchor must be suspended over the bowsprit shrouds, the head sails lowered, the helm put down till the yacht is head to wind; and, when fairly stopped, the order "Let go the anchor!" may be given. In jibing, which is one of the most difficult and dangerous manoeuvres in sailing, great care must be taken, or in so doing there is the risk, if near the land, of broaching to, so as to run on shore; or of being swept overboard, by the boom as it swings from side to side; and of carrying away or snapping that spar itself. To avoid these mischances, give the shore a wide berth; take in the mainsheet, keeping its coils clear for running out; trice up the tack of the mainsail; and, if the breeze is strong, lower the peak; put your helm to the opposite side to which the boom swings, and, on the instant the mainsail has traversed to the other side, change your helm to the reverse, and meet her. Bringing up handsomely at moorings against the tide calls for much nautical skill, and to accomplish this it will be best to round the vessel about a hundred yards short of the moorings, and when head to wind lower the mainsail, leaving the head sails standing—this, with putting up the helm, will bring her head round again—then take in the jib, and if she has way enough lower the foresail, and with the opposing tide we may steer our craft so steadily to the buoy as to take it on board with ease. By attending to the above rules, the yachtsman will not lay himself open to the satire of the late Theodore Hook, who makes a fresh-water amateur thus answer his captain, "Please, Sir, would you like to take the helm?" "No thank you, I never take anything between breakfast and dinner," and he will escape the mishaps so graphically described by Lord William Lennox in his "Yarns upon Yachting." A few general cautions and directions may not here be out of place:—

1. On no account attempt to take command of a vessel until you are thoroughly experienced.
2. Never leave anything in the gangway, and keep the decks clear.
3. Coil up all the ropes neatly, and have a place for everything, and everything in its place.
4. Warn all ladies and landmen of the danger of the boom knocking them overboard in tacking or jibing, and let them beware of the ropes' ends and blocks flying about when the sails are shaking.
5. Keep a good look-out ahead, and also for squalls, which may generally be observed to windward.
6. Always obey the orders of the steersman promptly.
7. Take care that your standing rigging is taut.
8. When the vessel is on the wind, sit on the weather side.
9. Should your vessel capsize, keep clear of the rigging, and swim out for shore or the chance of a boat.
10. Have your eyes open to all that is going on, and be ever ready to lend assistance with the utmost promptitude.

And, last not least, bear in mind that quickness of action and agility of body are the characteristics of a sailor: without these qualities numerous would be the accidents and losses at sea. The casting off or belaying a rope nimbly, the lowering a boat smartly, or throwing a life-buoy to a man overboard quickly, is often attended with the most important consequences, in which the losing or saving of life may be concerned; and we would, therefore, strenuously urge all who aspire to become practical seamen to be attentive to their duties, quick in their evolutions, quiet in their orders, and steady in all their doings.

The boating season having now fairly commenced, we may offer a few brief remarks on what may be termed the essential points in river rowing:—1st, to straighten the arms before bending the body forward; 2nd, to drop the oar cleanly into the water; 3rd, to draw it straight through at the same depth; 4th, to feather neatly, and without bringing the oar out before so doing; 5th, to use the back and shoulders freely, keeping the arms as straight as possible; 6th, to keep the eyes fixed upon the rower before them, avoiding looking to the right or left, by which means the body is almost sure to swing backwards and forwards in a straight line.

It is of the utmost importance to the success of a boat when she is manned by a crew that they should all endeavour to attain the same style as the "stroke oar"—laying hold of the water at the same moment, pulling their oars through it and out with the same power and at the same time; or, as it is technically called, "keeping stroke," "time," and "feathering" together. The crew ought to be perfectly obedient to the commands of the coxswain, who is answerable for every evolution; and we would venture to point out to the latter the importance of sitting quite still, instead of following the modern fashion of swinging backward and forward, like a young lady practising gymnastics at some polite suburban seminary.

We must postpone our remarks on cricketing, angling, and driving, until next month—"glorious June!" when

Bright Sol beams long and high upon the plain,  
And Summer's splendour now bespeaks her reign.

C H E S S .

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. A. Southampton.—The solution of Mr. Lloyd's capital strategem, No. 719, appeared in the Number for December 12; that of No. 739 in the Number for May 29.

HARWICH.—It shall have attention.

B. G.—Yes; many thanks for your courteous remembrance.

SEASIDE.—Quite right. The problem of your own is under examination.

J. Y.—Under the former circumstances enumerated a player cannot castle; but his King having been checked previously is no bar to that privilege.

A LADY.—A very beautiful and ingenious conception; but, unhappily, it has a flaw. Look over the position again, and possibly by altering the position of the Black King a remedy may be discovered.

REVOLUS remarks.—That a party of chess amateurs should invite Mr. Morphy to dinner is right and becoming; he is a foreigner, and though—

\*Vixens fortes ante Agamemnona Multi—

perhaps no player of his years has ever equalled him, but that a friendly entertainment of this kind should be magnified into a "Grand Demonstration," as if the winner of some half dozen chess matches were the hero of a hundred battles, or had invented the steam-engine or built the Britannia-bridge, is sufficiently ridiculous to turn a graceful and well-meant compliment into absolute burlesque. What a pity it is that the small clique of professional chess "masters" who perform *kofo* before Mr. Morphy, or whoever happens to be their top-sawyer at the moment, cannot be satisfied to give him unlimited *audor* among themselves without blowing a penny trumpet and calling on all the world to do homage to their divinity also!"

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 791 by Jessamy, R. B. Iodine, F.R.S., A. Z., O. P. Q., Willy, Sangster, Mary-Anne, Philip, Lex, M. P., C. A. R., Bumble, Miles, Dorothy, Rector, Pelegrin, S. M. G., 1859, M. R. D. P. B. K. A. R., B. V., Kenneth, Old Salt, Mungo, G. W. F., Delta, Max, P. H. D., N. C., W. G. T., Myrskier, A. Schoolmis, Henry, Ludovic, F. F., Shanrock, Lucy, Bridgnorth, Flaxman, Scotia, I. P. G., Medicus, S. P. Q. R., Mercator, A. Middy, Major B., Peregrine, Leo, Victoria, G. W. N., Flora, I. Addison, F. G. R., Norwich, C. W. S., Nailsworth, F. R., Derby, Fanny, Lionel, G. T. V., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 792 by Annabal, Flora, M. P.; I. M. of Sherburn; Lionel, Aunt Sally, W. S. P., C. W. S., Nailsworth, F. T., Derby, I. B. S., Edinburgh, C. R., Stamford, I. P., Derevon, I. W. P., Medicus, Silly Billy, Leo, Mercator, D. D., F. G., T. W. P., Clayton; R. G., Mallines; Sarnian Boy; R. H., Guernsey; H. Strickson; C. S., Richmond, are correct. All others are wrong.

\*An amateur of moderate skill desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence may meet with an antagonist by addressing "L. W. A., 29, Oxford-street, Southampton."

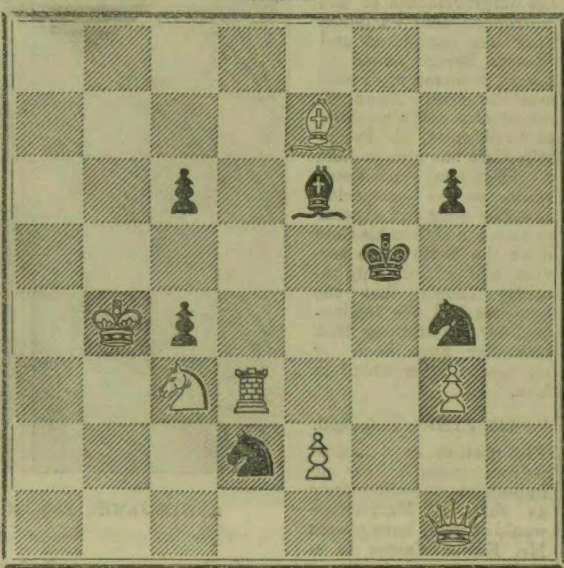
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 792.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 6th	P takes P	3. P to K B 3rd	P takes Kt
2. R to K Kt 5th	P takes P	4. R to Q 5th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 793.

By Signor Aspa.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

C H E S S I N T H E M E T R O P O L I S .

The following are two of the eight Games played by Mr. MORPHY without chessboard and men at the London Chess Club.

GAME I.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien).	WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	16. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Kt sq	18. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. B to K 2nd	P to K R 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	20. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt
6. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	21. Q takes Q P	Q takes Q Kt P
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	22. B takes Q	B takes Q Kt P
8. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	23. Q R to Q Kt	B to Q 5th (ch)
9. P takes K P	Q B takes P	24. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
10. P takes P	B to Q 2nd	25. B to K B 3rd	R to Q B sq
11. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	26. K R to Q sq	K R to R 3rd
12. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. B to B 4th	R to K R sq
13. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt	28. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
14. P takes B	Q Kt to Q 5th	29. R to Q B sq	
15. P to K B 5th	P to K R 4th		

And at this point Mr. M. consented to draw the game.

GAME II.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. Slous).	WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. Slous).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B to K 4th	K B to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	18. B to Q Kt 2nd	B takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. B takes B	Q to Q B 2nd
4. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd	20. Q B takes Kt	B takes B
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. R to Q Kt sq	Castles on Q side
6. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	22. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
7. P to Q R 4th	P to Q B 4th	23. R to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. K to R sq	B to Q B 6th
9. P to K B 4th	P to K R 4th	25. K B to K B 3rd	R to Q 2nd
10. Castles	Q B to K 3rd	26. K R to K B sq	K R to K sq
11. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	27. B to Q Kt sq	Q R to K 2nd
12. P to K B 5th	P takes P	28. Q to Q 3rd	R to K 4th
13. P takes P	B to Q 2nd	29. B to B 3rd	R to K 6th
14. Kt to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	30. Q to Q 5th	K R to K 2nd
15. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt		
16. Kt takes Kt	Q B to Q B 3rd		

And, after a few more moves, the game was drawn.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—May I ask you to use the influence of your Paper to urge upon the Oxford Undergraduates the advisability of re-establishing a chess club at Oxford? The Cambridge Chess Club retains its standing renown; but the departure from college of Messrs. Brien, Ranken, and Wormald seems to have been a deathblow to Oxford chess; yet I know that there are many most promising players; and an allusion to the subject in your chess column may do more to unite them, and revive the noble pastime at Oxford, than any efforts of individual undergraduates, who are prevented by the rules of Oxford etiquette from soliciting the co-operation of others to whom they are personally strangers. With Mr. Hester, a great lover of chess, and well known also in Oxford as a skilful surgeon, I made many attempts during my course at Oxford to revive the Hermes Club; but, through want of means of making the matter known, we never accomplished more than a few tolerably-attended meetings. Hoping you will give your attention to the subject in such manner as you think best,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

FILIUS CAISSE.

P.S. I may take this opportunity, Sir, of assuring you that though we had no club at Oxford to pass such resolutions, yet all Oxford chess-players of my acquaintance, together with myself, agree in the opinion that Mr. Staunton's reasons for declining the challenge of Mr. Morphy were perfectly satisfactory.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. DE RIVIERE AND BARNES.—A little contest between these amateurs has just terminated in favour of M. de Riviere, who scored five games to his opponent's two. The best of these parties, which are lively and piquant, we shall probably give hereafter.

NEW SPIRITUAL PEER.—By the death of the Bishop of Bangor, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. J. T. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, succeeds to a seat in the House of Lords. The new Bishop of Bangor will not have a seat in the Legislature until the avoidance of a bishopric other than those of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester. This arrangement is in accordance with the provisions of the Act constituting the see of Manchester.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has granted a donation of £100 towards the erection of a parsonage-house in the parish of Holy Trinity, Windsor.

Charles Mackay has just completed a course of three lectures on Poetry and Song at the Midland Institute, Birmingham.

Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., K.C.B., is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada.

A joint-stock company is in the course of formation for the purpose of procuring a supply of flax from India.

The "Bessemer process" for the manufacture of iron has been tried in Sweden with much success in the casting of steel.

Her Majesty has appointed William Henry Adams, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the colony of Hong-Kong.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 691,173 lb., a decrease of 184,245 lb. compared with the previous statement.

A statue of Napoleon is about to be inaugurated at Brienne, where, it may be remembered, he attended the Military School.

The utmost activity now prevails at the Royal Arsenal in the shipment of shot, shell, and other munitions of war, to foreign stations.

The furniture at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, the residence of Wordsworth, is announced for sale by auction on the 5th and 6th of May.

The annual exhibition of plants, flowers, fruit, vegetables, and poultry at Driffield will take place on Friday, June 17.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 11th says that the loan of £12,000,000 has been completely subscribed.

The Royal Militia Commission have, it is said, concluded their inquiry, and their report will be laid before Parliament on its assembling.

On Monday, June 6, the "two elevens" will again meet at Lord's, for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund.

The Junior United Service Club has decided on presenting donation of ten guineas to the National Life-boat Institution, which it is proposed to repeat every year.

The Duchess of Brabant is in an interesting situation, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines has ordered prayers to be offered up for her safe delivery.

The theatres of Hull, York, and Leeds, forming what is known as "The York Theatrical Circuit," are in the market, and will be offered for sale on the 18th of May, at Hull.

A closely-printed Parliamentary paper of 170 pages has been issued containing a copy of the whole evidence taken before the Court appointed for the trial of the King of Delhi.

It is stated that from the proceeds of the opium sales at Calcutta during the year 1858 the Government has realised a net profit of upwards of 367 lacs of rupees, or £3,700,000.

The *Liverpool Albion* states that a lady who was staying at a hotel in that town, a short time back, went with her footman and her nurse to the workhouse, and purchased a baby from its mother for £5.

The authorities of Toulon have published a notice declaring that the opening of the Marseilles to Toulon Railway to the public is to take place on the 3rd of May.

The Algerian journals state that telegraphic communications have been suspended between France and Algeria, in consequence, it is supposed, of a derangement in the cable between Cape Corse and La Spezia.

It appears (says the *Bombay Gazette*) that among the lot of silver bullion brought by the *Pekin* on the 10th inst. from China, one of the bars belonging to the Oriental Bank Corporation has turned out to be lead.

It now appears that nineteen lives have been lost by the late boiler explosion at Dundee, and that fourteen sufferers survive, most of whom are progressing favourably.

A convict effected his escape from the Dartmoor prisons a few days ago, but was hotly pursued over the moor by the authorities. The fugitive was ultimately captured at Buckfastleigh, a distance of fourteen miles from the prisons.

A letter from Tripoli says:—"The plague has disappeared from Benghazi and declined considerably at Derna. One of the members of the sanitary commission, Dr. Galomski, has died of fatigue. The sanitary cordon established at Mezda, on the road to Morzong, has been removed."

The Paris Great Exhibition of Fine Arts opened on Friday, the 15th inst., but is very incomplete; the French artists, owing to the difference of opinion with the Government, having responded but feebly, and the foreign schools not much better. The English gallery is empty.

It is stated that M. Collard, a Parisian photographer, has succeeded in taking photographs at night. Some examples taken by the light of a lamp alone are (says the *Bulletin*) as clear and precise as if the sun had had a hand in the matter.

On Wednesday se'nnight some one either broke into or secreted himself in the Church of St. Andrew, Wells-street, London, and wrenched off and took away the poor-box, which is believed to have contained a considerable sum of money.

The first three volumes of a new "Life of Peter the Great," by Ustrallav, the Russian historian, have just appeared at St. Petersburg, and have produced a greater sensation than any other historical work in Russia since the masterpiece of Karamzin.

Professor Owen will deliver Sir Robert Reade's lecture in the senate-house of St. John's College, Cambridge, on Tuesday, May 10, at two. The subject of the lecture will be "The Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia."

Advices from Berlin state that, in imitation of England, France, and Russia, the Prussian Government has resolved on sending in the summer two vessels of war to China and Japan, to establish commercial relations with those countries both for Prussia and the Zollverein.

The estate of Foyers has been purchased by an English gentleman for the sum of £47,000. The rental is only about £1000 a year, but the estate, with its celebrated waterfall, is almost unequalled for its picturesque beauty.

The Agricultural Society of Algiers has offered a premium of 5000*fr.*, raised by subscription among the members, to any person who shall discover the means of preserving tobacco plants during their vegetation from the ravages of insects.

The committee of the Newspaper and Periodical Press Association have issued an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, urging them to press upon candidates at the hustings the question of the repeal of the paper-duty.

The *Scotsman*, under the heading "Far Fetched and Dear Bought," states:—"Having run an express from Dunfermline last night to bring us Mr. Aytoun's speech (at Stirling), we have got, instead, a speech by Mr. Caird, consisting chiefly of unpleasant remarks upon ourselves."

It is stated that Mr. Richard Close, late Lieutenant in the Northumberland Light Infantry, has been appointed Professor of the English Language in the University of St. Petersburg, and presented with the thirteenth rank of Russian nobility, accompanied by a coat of arms.

Herapath announces that the South-Western Company have undertaken to work the Isle of Wight Railway at cost price; and Captain Mangles, chairman, and Mr. Serjeant Gascolee, a director, of the South-Western, have been placed on the Isle of Wight board.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4908; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3395; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6*d.*), 502; one students' evening, Wednesday, 95: total, 8810.

We are informed that the colossal statue of "Victory" which workmen are now erecting in Apsley House Garden is part of Marochetti's design for the monument of the great Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral. On account of its size it cannot be admitted amongst the models exhibited in Westminster Hall.

A new description of cartridge, which, it is stated, will obviate the inconvenience arising from the fouling of various descriptions of rifles by the old process, has been subjected to a series of trials by the select committee of Royal Artillery officers, and will, it is expected, be introduced generally into the service.

The number of pilgrims to Mecca and Medina is expected to be very great this year. The first caravan is to comprise amongst its number an Indian Prince, an Afghan chief, two Princes of the Imperial family of Morocco, a nephew of the Bey of Tunis, and several Algerian notabilities.

The Bishop of Exeter has contributed £100 towards the fund about to be raised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for promoting missionary operations in Japan, and has promised to contribute an annual sum of thirty guineas for the support of a China missionary student at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

A St. Petersburg letter says:—"There is some idea of establishing a new commercial port in the west of the Gulf of Finland, to be united by a canal to the waters of Cronstadt. It is also proposed to put the new port in communication, by means of a railway, with the Neva, near St. Petersburg."



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**200 STEEL ENGRAVINGS from ANNUALS, &c.** finely executed, 7s. 6d. Heath and Fendin's celebrated Engraving-Shop—100 Large Views in France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, &c. 10s. Post free. JAMES REYNOLDS, Publisher, 174, Strand.

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**THOMAS CARLYLE.**—A faithful Portrait, facsimile Autograph, and biographical Sketch of Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE will be given with THE CRITIC for May 7. Price 4d. A copy in return for five stamps, from the Office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

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**WEDDING CARDS.**—T. STEPHENSON has now ready his new patterns of Cards, Envelopes, and Wedding Stationery. Specimens sent on application. Stationery of the best quality, and no charge for stamping, plain. T. STEPHENSON, Stationer, 69, Oxford-street, W. the post-office near Regent-street.

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**THE DAILY NEWS, LONDON MORNING PAPER.** This paper—distinguished for its independent liberal principles, its commercial intelligence, and extensive foreign correspondence, is now available to regular Subscribers at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.  
Half Year. Per Year.  
Unstamped copy .. 41 18s. .. £3 10s.  
Stamped ditto .. 42 10s. .. £3 15s.  
Unstamped copies supplied by all news agents in the country at a slightly increased charge. Stamped copies, to be sent by post, will be forwarded from the office, 10, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London, upon receipt of a Post-office order, made payable to H. J. Lancelotti, Esq., "Daily News" Office, London.

**TO LET, PORTLAND HOUSE, Sidmouth;** by the year, furnished; or for the remainder of a term till December, 1859; the furniture to be taken on valuation. Three sitting-rooms, Kitchen, &c. and servants' hall; eleven bed-rooms; coachhouse, with room over, good stables, and hayloft. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, High-street, Sidmouth.

**THE OPERA COLONNADE HOTEL** (late Feuillade's), Charles-street, Haymarket, is NOW OPEN.

**GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—2000 GUINEAS.**—The Committee of the ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY (for Children of those once in prosperity from all parts of the World, and Orphans or not) seek attention to the following extract from a letter:—  
"It is, I find, still in debt, and I would propose, through you, to give 100 guineas, if nine others can be found to do the same, within six months of this date. I would propose further, to find or make ten Life Governors of £10 10s. each, if nine others will do the same within the same period."  
Subscriptions gratefully received. E. F. LEER, Sec. Offices, 2, Wallbrook; Nov., 1858.

**HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN,** Great Ormond-street. More than 25,000 children under ten years of age die in London every year.

The Committee point to this unnatural mortality in early life, and to the great amount of sickness and suffering among the children of the poor which such mortality indicates, as the strongest plea for the support of this Institution, which is specially set apart for the reception of sick children.

A new ward has been opened, and contributions are earnestly solicited to support the increased expense. H. A. BATHURST, Hon. Sec. April, 1859.

**APPEAL to the LADIES.**—The SANATORIUM for CONSUMPTION at Bournemouth has its usefulness considerably curtailed by a debt unavoidably incurred. Ladies willing to assist the afflicted poor are invited to undertake to collect £20 each, for the payment of this debt, and the extension of the usefulness of the Institution. See the appeal in the "Times" of the 9th, 12th, and 14th of April; or apply for full particulars to THOS. SYKE MONAGHAN, Sec.

**CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.** Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birch-lane.

**THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58,** Pall-mall, London, Manufacture and Erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs, of every description. Agents required in Brazil, California, New Columbia, Demerara, Mauritius, Mexico, Honduras, Madeira, Cuba.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—No Charge for Search.—Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in Colour, 5s.; Crest on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18-carat, Hallmarked and or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas.—T. MORING (who has of Fined Old Jewellery and Fine Gold Chains, 44, High Holborn, W.C.) Illustrated Price-list post-free.

**FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch,** and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange. No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

**SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES each warranted, and twelve months' trial allowed. Silver Watches, of highly-finished construction, and jewelled, with fashionable exterior, at 50s. to £10 10s. Gold Watches, of all descriptions of movements, from 25 6s. to £50.

**SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths and Jewellers,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of Jewellery and Silversmith's work. In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and elegant assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent gems, Bracelets and Necklets, Pins and Studs, &c. All newly manufactured and in the most recent style. The quality of the gold is warranted. Fine Gold Chains are charged according to their respective weights, and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.

**SARL and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturing ELECTRO and ARGENTINE SILVER PLATERS,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—In the splendid Show-rooms devoted to this department of the business will be found every article usually manufactured.

Corner Dishes and Covers.—Dish Covers.—Soup and Sauce Tureens.—Cruet Frames.—Tea and Coffee Services.—Magnificent Epergnes and Candelabras.—Silver and Tea Trays. The Argentine and Forks solely manufactured by SARL and SONS, at one-sixth the cost of solid Silver, are especially recommended, having stood the test of fifteen years' experience. Books of Patterns and Prices, of each Department, can be obtained, and all orders with a remittance promptly attended to. Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

**SARL and SONS, Silversmiths, 17 and 18,** Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of London-made SILVER PLATE, containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard. Silver Spoons and Forks at 7s. 3d. per ounce. Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at £35 the full service. Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from £5 10s. to £100. A large and elegant display of Silver Presentation Plate, charged at 10s.—Silver department of the building.

**LOYSEL'S HYDROSTATIC TEA and COFFEE URNS** will make, INSTANTANEOUSLY, from 1 to 10,000 Cups, of unvarnished alumina and brightest, saving ONE-HALF. Used by 15,000 Families, the Clubs, London Tavern, &c. Sold at 7s. 6d. upwards, by all Ironmongers, Tea-merchants, and W. SAUNDERS, Agent, 131, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Prospectus sent free.

**GARDNERS' £2 2s DINNER SERVICES,** complete, best quality. A large selection of choice patterns, Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, in the best taste, at the lowest prices. Table Glasses, of brilliant quality and finish: excellent cut Wines, 3s. 6d. per dozen.—Gardners, by appointment to her Majesty, 63, Strand (near Chancery), and 153, Strand, Charing-cross. Established 107 years. Engravings free by post.

**INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES** of the very highest character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 234, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit street). N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander Vienna.

**TELESCOPES, Opera, Race-course, Field, and general Out-door Day and Night Perspective GLASSES,** very small, for the waistcoat-pocket, each containing twelve and eighteen lenses constructed of German glass. Will show distinctly a person to know them at two-and-a-half and three miles, and an object from eight to ten miles distant. They are preferred for deerstalking by sportsmen, gentlemen, and gamekeepers. A single 3-lens glass for one eye, price 30s. Telescopes, 34 inches long, by which a person may be clearly seen at 34 miles and an object at 12 to 14 miles distance; and with an extra astronomical eye-piece, Jupiter's moons, Saturn's rings, and the double stars are distinctly seen. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal letters patent. Messrs. SOLOMAN, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

**SPECTACLES.**—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent purity. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

**DEAFNESS.**—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be felt, the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed; it affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., opposite the York Hotel.

**VEREY and LEMON.**—Mrs. RITCHIE, daughter of Mrs. Verey, and successor to the firm of Verey and Lemon, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that she has all her FASHIONS for the SEASON, both in Millinery, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets. Also, a large collection of Children's Hats and Bonnets. Country orders punctually attended to, and the sizes and shapes carefully registered.—293, Regent-street.

**KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243,** Regent-street, beg to announce that during the late winter season they have purchased, for cash, many thousands of pounds' worth of NEW SPRING SILKS, MUSLINS, BAREGES, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, MANTLES, JACKETS, SHAWLS, &c., which they are now selling off at half the usual prices.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—BALZARINES,** 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—BAREGES,** 3s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—MUSLINS,** 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—BRILLIANTS,** 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—GRENADINES,** 15s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—MOHAIRS,** 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—BLACK SILKS,** 41 1s. to 25 6s. the Dress. KING and CO., Regent-street.

**THE NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S,** 243, Regent-street. The last and most important delivery, containing every novelty that will be produced this season.

Washing Silks, 41 1s. to the Full Dress, Rhipherds' Plaids, 41 5s. Striped and Checked Poul de Soles, 41 10s. Jasper and Chené Silks, 41 15s. Brocade and Plain Poul de Soles, 41 17s. 6d. Three-Floenced Silks, 42 2s. Two-Floenced Silks, 42 10s. Double-Skirt Silks, 42 18s. 6d. Moiré Antiques, 43 3s. Patterns sent post-free to any part of the world. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE. RICH SILK DRESSES at £1 5s. 9d.** the Full Dress.

PETER ROBINSON respectfully requests his Customers and Ladies in general to write for Patterns of the above Silks, which are all warranted the widest width, thoroughly good in quality, and free from any mixture of cotton, affording great variety for selection. Patterns post-free, as also of:

The New Fancy Silks, at £1 7s. 9d. Rich Bayadère Bars, at £1 8s. 6d. Fancy Jasper Silks, at £1 12s. 9d. Gros de Naples, at £1 15s. 9d. Brocade, at £1 19s. 6d. A large stock of very rich Floenced Silk Robes, at £2 18s. 9d. Peter Robinson, SILK MERCHANT, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

**FAMILY MOURNING.**—At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE will be found

the largest and best Selection in London, both made up and in the piece.

Ladies and Families will save both time and expense by forwarding their orders at once to his Warehouse. Goods sent to any part of town or country, free, accompanied by the dressmaker if necessary; or ladies forwarding their pattern bodices will meet with best attention.

Address as above, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.**—Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 63s. Wear guaranteed.

Rich Black Floenced Robes, from 2½ guineas. Shades of Grey and Half-Mourning at half-price. Patterns free.—Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103 Oxford-street, London.

**BLACK BAREGES** that will not split, and GRENADINES of superior permanent dye, manufactured to order expressly for this Warehouse. Also, the Crape Balzarine so universally adopted.

Patterns of the various new makes free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**HALF-MOURNING FABRICS.**—New Patterns in beautiful textures. Patterns free on application to PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**FASHIONABLE MANTLES and JACKETS.**—The New Striped Cloth Mantles, with Gipsy Hood, 21s. The Scarborough-Hooded Tweed Cloaks, 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 21s. New French Shape Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d., 12s. 9d., 18s. 6d. French Muslin and Lace Jackets. Drawings post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM DRESS,** made up from checked Cashmeres trimmed with silk producing the effect of double skirt, with the new Prussian Jacket complete, 25s. 6d. Drawing and Patterns free.

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**NEW SPRING CAMBRIC DRESSES,** made up, with Plain or Double Skirt, with the new Self-expanding Jacket, 7s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d. Patterns free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.**—Fast-coloured Organdie Muslins, 4½d. to 9½d. per yard. Rich Floenced Muslins, 6s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 6d. Patterns free.

Great Bargains in Floenced Balzarine Robes, 9s. 11d., 12s. 9d. Rich French Floenced Bareges, 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d. THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**IMPORTATION OF FRENCH LAMA SHAWLS.**—These New Self-coloured Scarf Shawls in the new Violet, Brown, Drab, Grey, Black, and all colours, 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d. THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO., SILK-MERCERS,** respectfully solicit an early inspection of their Novelties in English and Foreign Manufactures.

Silks of every description. Cloaks and Mantles in all the new shapes. Shawls, Cashmeres, Lains, China, Crape, Grenadines, &c. Mourning and Carriage Dresses in Mohair, and Fancy Fabrics (the Skirt and Jacket complete).

Muslins and Bareges, combining every Novelty. Ribbons, Ribbon Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, (Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods in every variety. 272 and 274, Regent-street; 111 and 112, Oxford-street, W.

**REAL WELSH FLANNELS.**—WILLIAM LLOYD and CO., Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales continue to manufacture, by steam-power machinery, every description of WELSH FLANNEL and GAUZE, of a much improved make and superior quality to those for which they were awarded the prize medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851. They also manufacture Welsh Plains, 10 and 12 quarter width Coatings, and every variety in Coloured Flannels. A large stock always on hand which enables them to execute all orders promptly.

**READY-MADE DRESSES** in all MATERIAL, Write at once for our new Illustrations and Patterns of Material, if you cannot go and see those of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street. Illustrations and Patterns post-free.

**THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.**—Last year's clearing out at ridiculous prices. A large variety of French Muslins, Balzarines, and Bareges. The Mourning Muslins are greatly reduced. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

**LADIES' FRENCH RIDING HABITS,** price 2½ guineas, more elegant than those of London tailor at 8 Guineas. Young Ladies' Superfine Cloth Riding Habits, 2 Guineas. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

**THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET**—The Guinea and a Half Velvet Jacket. A novelty in White French Muslin Jacket, 12s. 9d. A very pretty Black Lace Jacket, 12s. 9d.

**A VERY Pretty Three-floenced useful LAMA DRESS,** Trimmed with Velvet, price 10s. 9d., Bodice included. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES.**—Our new patterns are exceedingly choice. They are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely seen. Patterns free. The price, made up, is 12s. 9d. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.** ELEGANT DESIGN. Double Skirt, with Jacket complete. Colours warranted fast. Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA FRENCH GLACE SILK JACKET.**—The last New Shape from Paris. An exceedingly pretty Jacket. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**WE are still selling our last year's DRESS** known as A PERFECT LADY DRESS. A Cashmere Dress, with rich Ducape side trimmings, price 14s. 6d., Bodice included; with Jacket, made and handsomely trimmed, 18s. 6d. The Black Glace Silks are particularly worthy of attention. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**SCOTT ADIE'S NEW TARTAN SILKS** and SPRING LINSEY WOOLSEYS are now on view. Forwarded free. 115, Regent-street (Corner of Vigo-street).

**DRESSES.—PATTERNS sent POST-FREE.** The New Muslins, 2s. 11d. the Dress. The New Bareges, .. 8½d. per yard. The New Balzarines, .. 6d. " The New Mohairs, .. 8½d. " The New Grenadines, .. 10½d. " MOURNING !!! The New Mourning, .. 8½d. " The New Bareges, .. 8½d. " The New Balzarines, .. 6d. " The New Muslins, .. 6½d. " The New Mohairs, .. 10½d. " BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).

**BAKER and CRISP'S PLATE of FASHIONS** of their Newly Registered Ready-made Dresses with Jackets; also Illustrations of their new Muslin, Marcella Lawn, and Cloth Jackets; Sent post-free on application, 221, Regent-street, Maddox-street.

**ONE SHILLING BEST ALPINE KID** Gloves. Spring and Summer Colours, post-free for 14 stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, corner of Maddox-street. We advise early applications, as we have only 355 dozens.

**FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS, at moderate prices.**—Ladies' Elastic Walking Boots, single sole, 11s. 6d.; double sole, 12s. 6d. Elastic Horse Boots, 6s. 6d. Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, for walking or dress, 22s. Illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-st., W.

**DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY,** Newington-causway (both sides). Whilst making the lowest charges, it pays high wages, and offers the largest show of ADULT and JUVENILE CLOTHING.

**OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA** supplied by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

**HENRY and DEMARSON,** 205, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

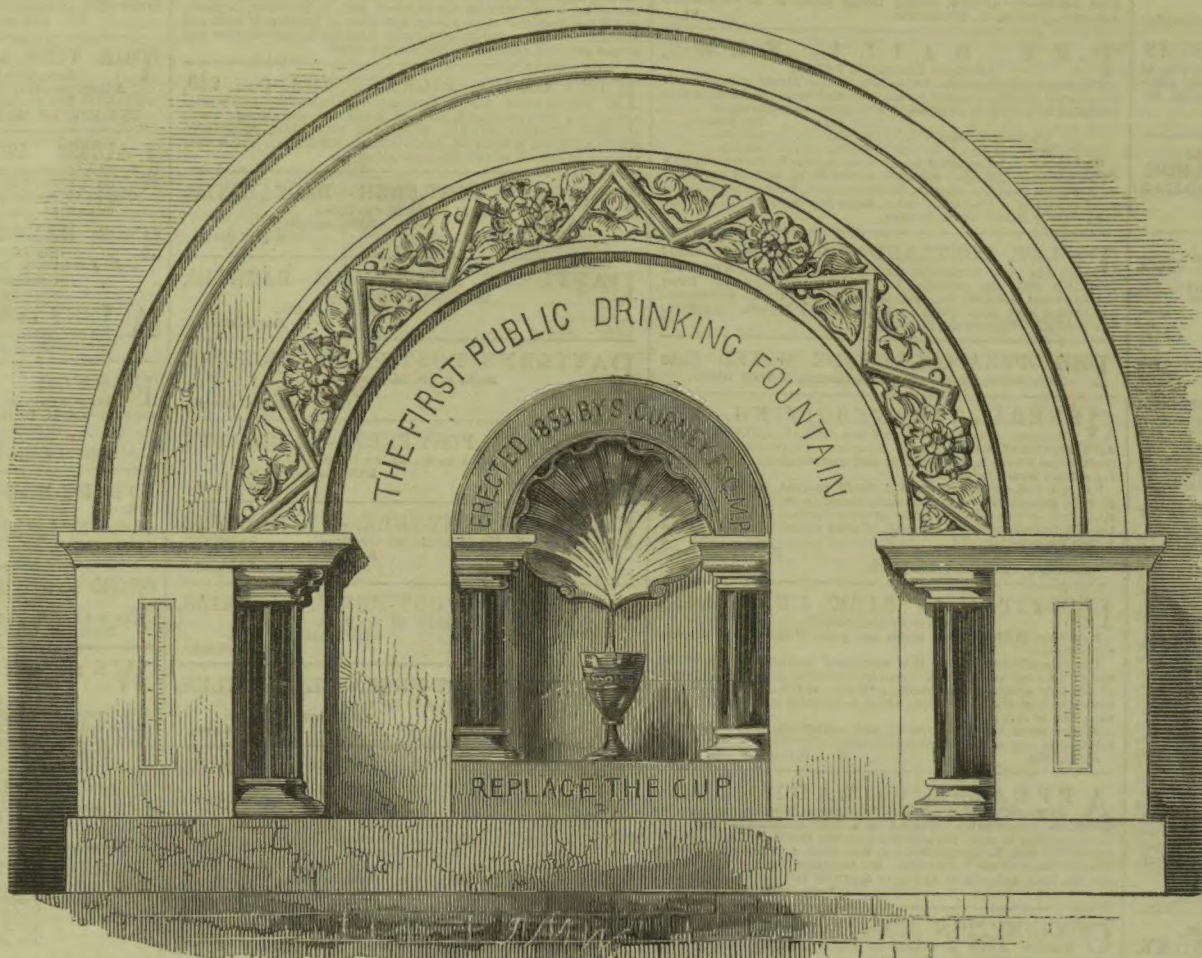
**JOUVIN'S GLOVES.**—First Quality: Ladies', 3s. 3d.; Gentlemen's, 3s. 6d. Double distilled Lavender Water, 2s.; Case of half dozen, 10s. 6d. Bully's Toilet Vine



## DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.

The first drinking-fountain in the metropolis, erected by Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., at the south-east corner of St. Sepulchre's churchyard, was duly opened on Thursday week. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Wilson, the daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A procession was formed from St. Sepulchre's Church to the fountain; water was then drawn from it in an elegant silver goblet (having on it a suitable inscription), and presented to Mrs. Wilson by the Rev. James Jackson, M.A., Vicar of the parish, who said—"Mrs. Wilson, as Vicar of whose church we are now assembled, I have been deputed to place in your hands this cup, that you may take the first draught from the first drinking-fountain erected in this metropolis. In the part which you have kindly consented to take in the ceremony you may have the satisfaction of knowing that you are not committing yourself to a mere experiment, still less to an experiment of doubtful result; for, though this is the first fountain of the kind which has been erected in London, it is not the first which has been erected in England. Other towns have gone before the metropolis in this work of usefulness. Liverpool, Hull, Derby, and other places have their fountains for the refreshment of the people, the success of which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who have established them. An association has been formed for the purpose of extending the benefit of this service throughout the metropolis—an association in which his Grace the Archbishop, your father, takes a deep interest, the means of which have been aided to the extent of £500 by the munificent founder of the fountain which we are now about to open. And I doubt not that, under the auspices of this institution, with the blessing of God, there will be, in due time, no considerable interval in a walk through the streets of London where the weary and thirsty passenger may not be refreshed by a draught from some such fountain as this of pure and wholesome water. And while the material comfort of the poor and hard-working portion of the people will be promoted by these means, it will be foreseen by those who know from what beginnings intemperance, with its attendant miseries, so often arises, that a great help to them in a moral point of view is thus provided for them. In this hope the present fountain has been erected; in this hope it is now given to them, in the further confidence that they will consider it as committed to their keeping, and preserve it inviolate, that it may be a blessing to them and those who may come after them. I have now only to request that you will have the goodness to accept this cup as a memorial to yourself of the part which you take to-day in inaugurating this benevolent and useful work."

Mrs. Wilson having tasted the water, which she pronounced to be excellent, Mr. Wakefield, the honorary secretary of the association, said he was deputed by Mrs. Wilson to express the hope of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and his family that the fountain now to be opened might be only the first among many of a similar erection, and that the supply thus given of pure water might prove in every respect as beneficial as it must always be agreeable.



STREET-FOUNTAIN NEAR ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

Lord Radstock was requested on behalf of the association to declare the fountain now open. It was erected, he said, for the special use of the working classes, and was now committed to their care. He called upon them, in the name of the association, to protect it and the other fountains which would be also erected for their use; the association had done their part, and now he called upon the working classes to do theirs.

Mr. Wakefield then said—"Perhaps I may be allowed to observe that, besides the eminent personal considerations which induced Mr. Gurney to solicit the honour of Mrs. Wilson thus inaugurating the first free drinking-fountain, there were other considerations of policy which made the association greatly desire it. There are few blank walls in the great London thoroughfares fit for the insertion of mural fountains except churches, and we naturally believed that, if it were generally known (as this ceremony will be the means of making it known) what a lively interest and sympathy his Grace takes in this movement, it would tend to incline the metropolitan clergy to lend a favourable ear to future applications to place fountains in similar situations. And I may just observe that

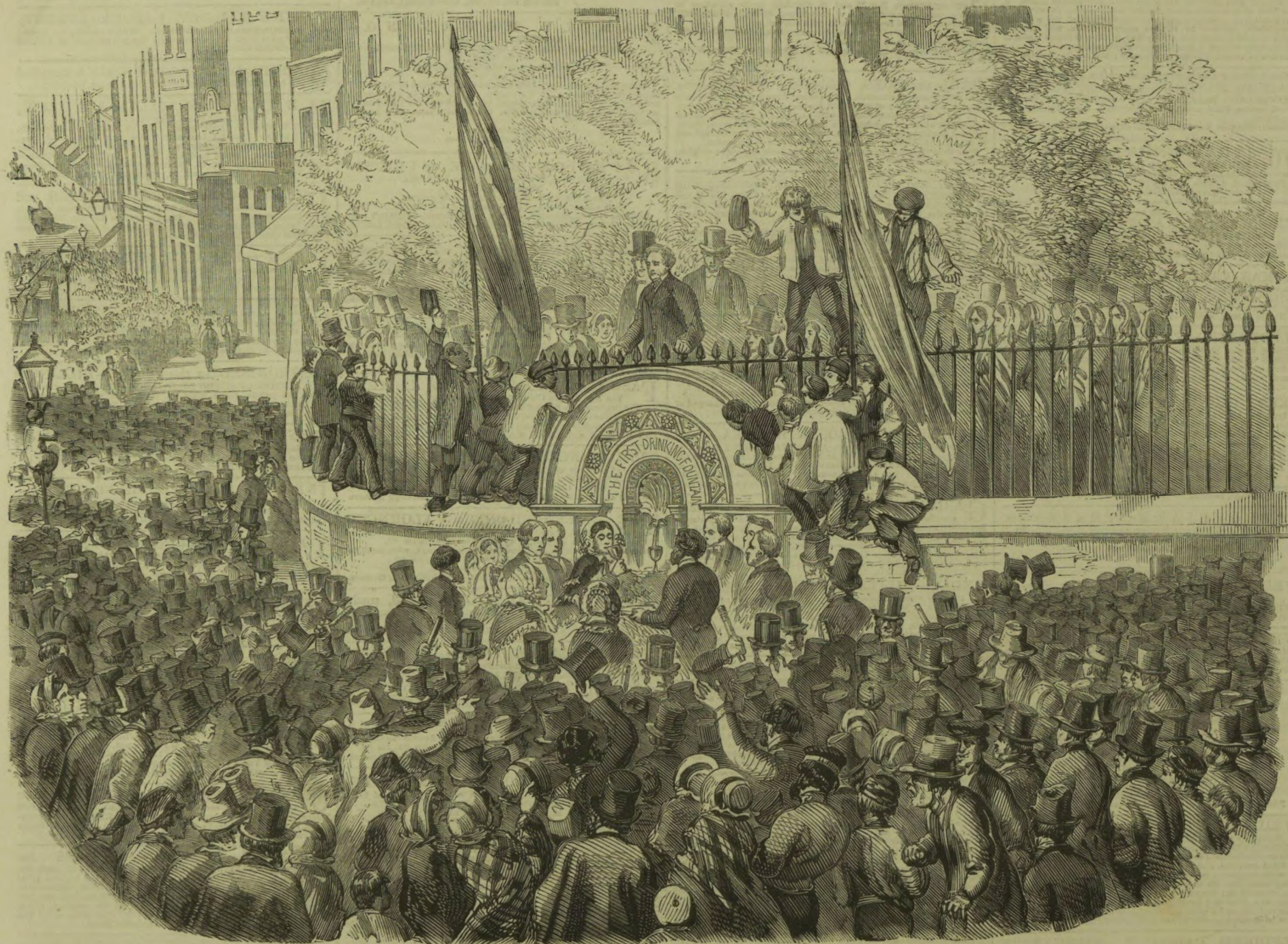
Chatham lines, near the Sallyport. The Brighton Council have had designs for fountains submitted to them. A fountain is about to be erected in Southampton. The Coventry Board of Health have agreed to the proposal of the Coventry United Temperance Society to erect a fountain and contribute £5 for a year's water supply. The movement is progressing at Scarborough. The erection of the drinking-fountains provided by the Sunderland Corporation is now proceeding. Fountains have been erected at the entrance to Bishopwearmouth Church, in the High-street; adjoining Alderman Hartley's works, Hylton-road; and at the Ferry-boat landing. A polished Aberdeen granite drinking-fountain has been erected at Oldham, at the cost of the King-street and Werneth Co-operative Society; the site is in the Market-place. The Mayor of Hanley, Mr. W. Brownfield, intends to signalise his year of office by erecting a beautiful drinking-fountain in a central part of that town.—The movement seems to have extended to the antipodes. Forty water-fountains for the public streets of Sydney have been cast, and were about to be erected, when the last mail left.

it appears to me impossible to devise anything more appropriate than thus to connect this simplest act of charity intended for the relief of the poorest classes with these our most ancient ecclesiastical edifices."

The proceedings then terminated.

The fountain is neatly executed. In a recess hewn out of the churchyard wall two small pillars are fixed, from the top of which springs a semicircular arch, neatly moulded: the sides of the recess, with the arch itself, are of polished Aberdeen granite. In the centre is a tastefully-wrought shell of white marble, through an orifice in which the water flows into a bowl of white marble, also highly polished. Deeply cut in the cement of the major arch is the inscription:—"The first drinking-fountain," and in the granite curve underneath—"The gift of Samuel Gurney, M.P." Upon the plinth immediately below the basin is engraved "Replace the cup," and upon the base line the words "Filtered water from the New River Company."

Drinking-fountains are forthwith to be erected in several parts of London; so that by the agency of this association, aided by the efforts of parochial bodies, there seems every reason to hope, with the Rev. J. Jackson, that "in due time there will be no considerable interval in a walk through the streets of London where the weary and thirsty passenger may not be refreshed by a draught of pure and wholesome water." At a meeting of the St. Martin's-in-the-Fields vestry on the same evening it was unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. Tempney, that a drinking-fountain be erected at Charing-cross. The Islington vestry have determined upon the removal of the police station on Islington-green to a more suitable site, and the erection of a public drinking-fountain in its place. Alderman Hale has offered, at his own expense, to erect a drinking-fountain in the locality of Union-street, Southwark.—Several towns have preceded the metropolis in this work of usefulness, and other places are fast following the good example set them. Thus we learn that a drinking-fountain is to be erected on



OPENING OF THE FIRST PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAIN FOR THE METROPOLIS ON THURSDAY WEEK.